

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXV

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE, 1936

NO. 6



What is this thing — RELIEF — ?





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# OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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## Magazine Chat

Though not a labor leader, Toyohiko Kagawa is a gallant defender of labor unions. In 1921 he led striking workers and expressed their claims in these words, "Laborers are personalities. They are not commodities to be bought and sold according to a scale of wages based on the market price." Many times he was arrested on the picket line.

Kagawa is sometimes called the Tolstoi of Japan. He is one of Japan's leading novelists. Recently he was in the United States speaking in behalf of co-operatives as a form of economic service.

His poem, "Discovery," published as a frontispiece this month, is from a volume called "Songs From the Slums." The translation was made by an American missionary, Lois J. Erickson. The volume is published by the Cokesbury Press, Nashville, Tenn. We publish this poem because it must have meaning for all working people.

Forty-six per cent of the farmers of Japan are tenant farmers and their condition was not unlike that of share-croppers in the United States. Kagawa was instrumental in organizing these share-croppers in a true farm union and co-operative.

Kagawa has extended the co-operative principle in other directions, having organized a medical co-operative in Tokyo, with its own hospital numbering 6,000 members. This co-operative anticipated much of the group hospitalization forms which are developing in the United States.

Kagawa continues to be a writer as well as social philosopher. His books have been translated into many languages, and he is accounted one of the leaders of modern thought in Japan.



## DISCOVERY

by Kagawa

I cannot invent  
New things,  
Like the airships  
Which sail  
On silver wings;  
But today  
A wonderful thought  
In the dawn was given,  
And the stripes on my robe,  
Shining from wear,  
Were suddenly fair,  
Bright with a light,  
Falling from Heaven—  
Gold, and silver, and bronze  
Lights from the windows of Heaven.

And the thought  
Was this:  
That a secret plan  
Is hid in my hand;  
That my hand is big,  
Big,  
Because of this plan.

That God,  
Who dwells in my hand,  
Knows this secret plan  
Of the things He will do for the world  
Using my hand!







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NO. 6

## What Is This Thing — Relief?

If you want to start a fight, go into Transient City, Fort Eustis, Va., and call the men there bums. If you will forego this hostility and are of an exploring type of mind, visit Fort Eustis and share in one of the major experiences of this surprising modern age.

Reams have been written, tons of printer's ink have been used, millions of figures have been marshalled to prove that relief is a wasteful and dangerous procedure for any government. The columns of hard cold figures on the balance sheet may be support for this point of view, but when one views the other end of the process, namely, rehabilitation of American manhood, there can be no quibbling about the value and worth of relief to unemployed men.

Relief can be reduced to an equation. Relief means rehabilitation of men through rehabilitation of materials and equipment. It is an epic story, shot through with drama, human interest and significance. It is as much a part of the American spirit of enterprise as the building of the Panama Canal, Boulder Dam or the great railroad systems. Throbbing through this relief project which unsane men have called "saving bums," there is as much of the American spirit as there is in Wall Street, La Salle Street or Broad Street—and perhaps more.

If the purpose of government is to make profit, then relief is wrong. If the purpose of the government is to promote the welfare of its citizens, then the relief work that is going on among unattached, out-of-work men at Fort Eustis, Va., is not only right but remarkable.

One day in October, 1934, a group of men, less than 100 in number, found themselves at Fort Eustis, Va., an abandoned military camp which had no essential activity for 14 years. It was a near jungle. Before the overseers could get to the doorway of the old army post headquarters, aid had to be employed to cut down brush, bushes and trees. There were about 350 frame buildings on this 10,000-acre tract and much equipment which had been written off of the army's book as obsolete. Some one in Washington had sanely conceived the idea that something should be done for the migratory unattached worker who had no job, who was at the bottom of the heap, who was wandering from city to city and from town to town hopelessly looking for work which could not

**Important question clouded by propaganda on costs. In last analysis, it is rehabilitation of men. "Transient City" great landmark in American civic life.**

be found. A camp was to be created under the relief administration which would give these fellows a chance. The budget called for an expenditure of about 65c a day per man for maintenance and keep. This is not much capital upon which to erect a whole community, but not daunted these social pioneers began to do that very thing, for Fort Eustis, Va., is a community. It is a town that at the height of the depression numbered 4,600 inhabitants and now numbers about 2,600 inhabitants. It is just as much a community as Oshkosh, Kokomo or Sacramento. It must be understood as such.

Entering the gates of Fort Eustis, one is at once struck with the well-dressed, up-standing character of the men who move along the roads. They are working men. They are clad in clean, wellmade suits of overalls, which a visitor learns are made in their own factory on the grounds.

At the headquarters of the village one is struck by the total lack of military spirit, but also by the presence of what can not be called by any other name but discipline—the discipline of men who are working together with understanding. The headquarters there are pleasant offices that have been conditioned by the men themselves, panelled wood used for walls taken from the forest that surrounds the camp.

Here, too, is a hostess building, an official post office with second-class rating, a telegraph station, parking space and other centers which might go to make up the public square of any city.

The camp is governed on a simple basis. Men are gathered in companies, each of which is assigned to a given building or barrack. Each company elects its own captain and the captain acts as a liaison officer between the men and management. The management are relief officials in the pay of the United States Government Relief Administration.

There is a complete and simple de-

mocracy in the camp. Any man has access to the business manager, Mr. A. C. Stratton, a young chap in the early thirties, or Mr. Paul B. Murphy, the director. There are simple rules founded on experience which do not outrage human nature but which give men both discipline and latitude. There have been no serious infractions of even the simple rules, and the common misdemeanors are those which men as a whole are guilty of, such as too much drinking occasionally, or occasional petty larceny.

The story of Fort Eustis is the story of human rehabilitation through work. It is founded on the philosophy of labor. Give the man a job that he likes to do and the man will make himself a man. This is not sentiment, it is hard, cold psychology which every personnel manager of a great factory understands, which every labor leader well knows.

Before the inhabitants of Transient City could work, however, they had to create their own tools and recover their own equipment. These men salvaged the waste of an earlier and more wealthy era.

Go to the Aviation Building and you find men at work upon an airplane engine that had flown only 25 hours and fallen into the sea, lifted from the salty grave, refurbished and now used as a demonstration in an aviation laboratory. This engine is a companion engine of the one that Wylie Post used on his fatal trip to Alaska and retails today for \$12,000, saved through the skill and patience and diligence of these workers who have been called by the unthinking, bums. In this same building is a speedboat that had been burned and given up as so much scrap, completely reconditioned and ready for the water.

Across from the Aviation Building is the hospital of this transient community, supervised by doctors from the U. S. Public Health Service, but presided over by orderlies taken from the ranks of the men themselves—orderlies some of whom had specialized education in the field of medicine and pharmacy. One major operation a week is carried on in this modern hospital. Men who never before had any regular medical service are being built into healthy human beings by regular visits to their clinic.

Near the Aviation Building—which is a kind of symbol of the modernity of the whole camp—is the village bakery



where 500 loaves of bread are baked a day by the villagers themselves, where cakes and pies under conditions of scrupulous cleanliness are prepared for the mess table.

\* \* \*

The Transient City is rooted in the soil. Round about it lie farms, and there is a section of agricultural workers in the camp. About 1,600 acres are in use. The camp owns 700 head of sheep, 800 head of hogs and 3,000 chickens. There is a greenhouse where young plants are sprouted under glass and put into the ground.

Production is extensive. From their own fields enough spinach has been gathered since October, 1934, to can 300,000 gallons. This food has been used on the table. There is a modern canning factory in the camp and when your correspondent was there recently this factory was being operated by power from a railroad locomotive which had long been upon the ground in a scrap condition but which had been rehabilitated by the men. The boiler in the factory had burned out and this simple expedient was used to keep the wheels of this industry turning.

Everywhere there is cleanliness and workmanlike spirit. The faces of the men express enlightenment, contentment and discipline. If these are the residue from a mal-adjustment industry of economic machines, Americans can be hopeful about the future of their country because these are men. Given right conditions, they grow and expand and produce.

Not far from the canning factory is the cot factory where every bed used by the men was produced by themselves—a cot that was comfortable and unique, which in addition to the usual sleeping equipment, each cot was equipped with a locker where the personal effects of the men could be stowed. The mattress itself was also produced in the garment factory nearby.

In the garment factory the dungarees are made under the guidance of a skilled tailor who taught the men the art of making shirts, overalls and some suitings.

\* \* \*

There are 35 miles of railroad upon the property and, besides the locomotive now operating the canning factory, there is another locomotive now well-conditioned which draws freight cars about the property and connects with a railroad system at Lee Hall, several miles distant.

Last winter there was a wreck of a coal train near Fort Eustis and Mr. Stratton bargained with the railroad company for the waste coal, bought it for \$1.00 a ton, and transported 2,500 tons to the camp. This is illustrative of the kind of business transactions which go forward every day under the brilliant management of Stratton and the skill that he has mobilized among the men. They are experts in salvage. They are teaching

wasteful America a needed lesson. They are pointing the way.

\* \* \*

Besides these centers of activity there is a fire department, a butchering establishment, a camp library numbering 8,000 volumes that have been gathered from many sources without expense—the library used popularly by these workers. Such a community can not go forward without amusement and recreation. There is a uniformed band led by a former member of John Sousa's band and a leader of a Vincent Lopez orchestra. It plays quality music.

There is a baseball team that has made a good record by playing semi-professional and amateur teams throughout the state of Virginia. The idea of the directors of the camp is that it must not be isolated from contacts with other groups. These men must be made to feel that they are part of the community, that they have face and standing and they do.

There are two theatres on the grounds. On the day that your writer was a visitor at the camp "Ah, Wilderness" was the bill offered. One theatre seats 1,100. It has a modern projection machine that was paid for by the men at the price of \$1,100. There is a stage, the scenery of which has been painted by the men themselves. There is an orchestra. The price of admission to this community theatre is 5 cents.

The camp has its own radio station and wave length. There is a radio in every barrack—radio machines that have been

assembled and conditioned by the men. Radio telephony connects Fort Eustis with its outlying units at work as far south as North Carolina.

The maintenance of such a community is in itself a large job and requires considerable skill on the part of these workers which the unthinking have called bums. The radio studio is well equipped, not luxuriously, to be sure, but adequately, and the camp orchestra and camp talent provide the program. The loud speaker carries the program to the campus on the public square.

\* \* \*

In its own printing establishment the camp publishes a newspaper and a magazine. The newspaper is "The Fort Eustis News," well printed and well edited. It offends no canons of journalism. It is illustrated and the cartoonist is given rank upon the editorial staff. The magazine is "The Atalantis." It ranks well up with the publications of colleges which have schools of journalism. It is interesting that these workers chose a classical title for their magazine and explains that Atalantis "first appears in recorded history in the works of Plato." This classical allusion may have been prompted by the fact that the camp is well aware of the archaeological excavations that are going forward at Jamestown, not far distant. At any rate the magazine has historical perspective. It cannot possibly be overlooked when one is seeking to appraise the work of so-called down-and-out men. In one issue of "The Fort Eustis News" there is a satiric editorial on psychiatry that Heywood Broun might enjoy.

\* \* \*

Here then is a city of workers drawn from every state in the union men who have known places of influence in other communities and who have learned well how to do their share in the co-operative job of living together. The routine life of the camp itself is a major enterprise, but these workers produce in other directions and prove that they are not down-and-outers.

Before the headquarters of the Transient City there is a fountain and a piece of landscaping produced by a member of the camp, who at one time worked in the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens.

Over in the old cot factory where cots are no longer built, a group of skilled men are performing a delicate job of building wings to be used in the experimental wind tunnel at Langley Field, the aviation center of Virginia. The materials alone for this job cost \$30,000. It is a micrometric project. These wings are built under contract by the Relief Administration and Langley Field. They are a monument to the collective skill of these so-called down-and-outers. But when the history of this relief project is written, it will be seen that the same resourcefulness, inventive genius and enterprise which distinguishes American industry



Harry L. Hopkins, the relief administrator, who has declined to permit any obstruction to keep him from his job of giving succor to those who need it.





P. B. MURPHY, DIRECTOR.

Courtesy WPA.



A. C. Stratton, on whose shoulders falls the responsibility of operating the complicated business of the camp.

Courtesy WPA.

reappears in this camp of transient workers.

Take down a map of the state of North Carolina. A great section of that Eastern coast is made up by a heavily indented line which marks an inland fresh water sea known as Pamlico Sound. This fresh water sea is cut off from the ocean by a long narrow tongue of land upon which Cape Hatteras is marked. Now recall that Cape Hatteras is the stormiest point on the Atlantic Coast, and remember that the storms from the north and the south seem to meet at this point and wreak their vengeance on this narrow tongue of land at all seasons of the year. How this narrow strippage of sand could have divided the fresh water sea from the brackish waters of the ocean for so long a period is not known, but now there is real danger that it will be worn away and the stormy waters of the ocean will engulf the fresh waters of the sea and there is likelihood that perhaps 100,000 North Carolinians will be destroyed.

As a part of the rehabilitation work of the government it was decided that this narrow strip of land—the protective dike against the stormy waters of the Atlantic—would be re-enforced by a fence 175 miles long, and that it would be given to the workers at Fort Eustis to build this great new artificial dike. Unfortunately the camping problem on this narrow strip of land is difficult. There is little fresh water and the land is barren. It would be expensive to establish camps so the men could live there during the process of erecting the 175-mile long fence, and it looked for a time as if the project might have to be abandoned. Then a worker in Transient City conceived the idea of building floating camps. Old

scows were released from shipping companies and upon these scows were erected a super-structure which grew into sleeping quarters on one scow, mess hall and recreation room on another, and a floating theater on another. The Virginia Dare Showboat, the name of the theater, has already passed into the vernacular of the Atlantic Coast. A modern electric light plant equips these three floating camps with light; a hot water system equips it with hot water. There is a great hotel range on the concrete base for cooking there. In units of 120 men each the transient workers will be transported to the North Carolina coast to carry on their great project in rehabilitation. All this was done at a cost of about one-third of the original estimate for residence camps on the North Carolina coast. This is indeed American enterprise.

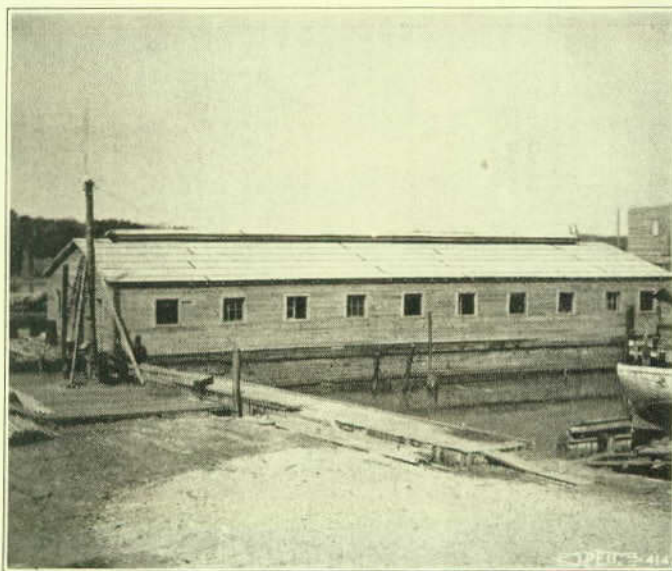
Brush has been cut down in some of the jungles around Fort Eustis and this brush has been carried, sized and

mounted upon uniform strips of wood. These pre-fabricated fences are being transported to the North Carolina coast and already the great bulwark against the raging sea is being erected by men who have been unthinkingly called down-and-outers.

\* \* \*

"Give me a market and I can make this camp self-contained," said young Stratton to the writer. "There isn't anything that we can not do," he continued, "by co-operation. We have salvaged everything." He was standing at this time on the shore of the James River and he pointed out the floating hulks of freighters captured from the Germans during the great war. These are wrecks now but the transient workers have taken over rehabilitating them and will use them as part of their equipment.

The spirit of this Transient City is the spirit of American enterprise. It is a hopeful place. No one can go there with a seeing eye and come away disappointed. The philosophy of labor, held for a half-century; namely, that the job makes the man is everywhere here apparent. Down-and-outers have been reclaimed and they in turn have reclaimed the down and out. One comes away with a sense that entire America with its wastefulness, its individualism and its competitive spirit could go to school to these workers who will fight now if you call them bums.



Courtesy WPA.

THE FABRICATION OF THE VIRGINIA DARE SHOWBOAT

Children are much nearer the inner truth of things than we are, for when their instincts are not perverted by the superfine wisdom of their elders, they give themselves up to a full, vigorous activity. Theirs is the kingdom of heaven.—Friedrich Froebel.



# When Labor Goes Abroad In June

IT was at the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor that two visitors—not delegates—were talking.

One said, "What is this I. L. O. we hear so much about? Is it another alphabet agency?"

The other replied, "Maybe it is the International Laundrymen's Organization."

Before the convention was over, if these visitors stayed through the sessions, they would have learned just what I. L. O. is, because the American Federation of Labor convention brought in a strong report endorsing the membership of the United States in this international industrial congress, in accepting the report of its delegate to that congress, Dan W. Tracy, international president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

\* \* \*

However we append at the start a simple glossary.

## Glossary

**I. L. C.** = International Labour Conference, the annual congress held in Geneva each June—an industrial congress of the official delegations from member nations.

**I. L. O.** = International Labour Organization, the society set up by the Versailles treaty, numbering representatives from approximately 48 nations.

**I. L. O.** = also International Labour Office, the permanent secretariat, or secretaries' organization, charged principally with (1) operating routine machinery of organization and (2) with conducting vast research activities in every nation in the world.

**Governing Body** = body of 32 members which is charged with control.

**Convention** = a compact or agreement between nations, of less dignity than treaty but binding no less.

**Agenda** = official program of proposed conventions for any given session.

\* \* \*

Now another American delegation, including representatives of the American Federation of Labor, will pack their grips to board a liner of the U. S. Lines at New York, cross the Atlantic and take up residence at Geneva. The conference opens early in June and usually sits three weeks. Last year it brought representatives of 48 nations to Geneva with delegates and technical advisers numbering nearly 400. About 192 delegates actually take part in the conference. It is larger, therefore, than the U. S. Senate. Governments have two representatives each, labor has one, and the em-

---

**What happens when A. F. of L. men pack their grips and cross the ocean to attend the I. L. C. at Geneva.**

---

ployers, one. A delegate is usually nominated by the dominant labor federation of each nation and the dominant employers' organization of each nation. The ministry of labor names the government delegates.

There will be an air of expectancy on Pier 47, U. S. Lines, on the third Wednesday of May. Flags will be tipped at a little gayer angle and the band will be augmented. The American delegation to Geneva has official standing. It represents the United States government and what it says and does may have repercussions throughout the nations of the earth.

Five days of uneventful transit, save for group meetings on the boat at night to discuss questions to come before the conference and tactics, brings the group to Havre, where they are met by the vice-consul of the American Legation at Havre. He sees to it that they pass through the customs smoothly and in a short while they are on their way to Paris, thence to Geneva, 12 hours distant. They register at the same hotel for convenience so that daily conferences may be called and held without undue awkwardness. Before they have arrived at their rooms they will receive communications from the International Labour Office which is housed in an impressive building three miles away on the shores of Lake Geneva. These communications will help to orient the delegates as to the machinery of the conference, the places where the committee will meet, the calendar, the method of

certification of delegates and all the other routine but necessary requirements that go to make any conference of men run smoothly.

\* \* \*

Geneva is a gay city, especially at this time of year. Across the blue waters of Lac Lemman one can catch a glimpse of the Mont Blanc range and the Rhone River darts under many bridges passing watch factories, while the Rue de Mont Blanc and the Quai Wilson are decorated with flowers and flags. There will be a close expectancy in the air and the delegates will want to catch glimpses of the life of this famous old international city, but they will not have much time for sightseeing because the governing body of the International Labour Conference has already been in session two or three days; and on the opening day of the conference, the president's address will be given and a workers' caucus will be held.

To delegates from American labor, the workers' caucus represents the most interesting phase of the whole conference. These caucuses are held every morning at 8:30 a. m. They bring the entire labor delegations from the 48 nations into one room, delegates and advisers. The caucus is organized as a miniature assembly, with a chairman, a vice-chairman and secretary. For years, Corneille Mertens, of Belgium, has been the chairman, and Leon Jouhaux, the vice-chairman. Last year Dan W. Tracy, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was another vice-chairman. Three interpreters—one English, one French and one German—attend these caucuses every morning, and every speech and every remark that is made is translated into each of the three languages. Mertens himself is a linguist, speaks French, German and English as well as his native Flemish. He is a big man and occasionally gets explosive and objects to the translation of his speech by the translators and translates it himself. Arthur Hayday, of England, has been coming to the conferences as British delegate since 1925. He sits near Mertens, as does Kupers, of Holland.

\* \* \*

On the first morning of the workers' caucus there is some ceremony. The chairman makes a formal address of welcome, not too long but impressive. New delegates are introduced to the group. There are speeches and efforts to get on an operating basis. Even on this first morning there will be some discussion of the agenda. There will be preliminary skirmishes between groups, because it must not be supposed that workers from



ARTHUR HAYDAY (LEFT), BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE.





Across the blue waters of Lac Lemman rises the stately building of the International Labour Organization. It is in this building that the Samuel Gompers Memorial Room is located.

48 nations agree on every principle of tactics, or even upon policies. There will be debate, sharp differences of opinion, at times explosive utterances, but on the whole, debate will be conducted with a great deal more of decorum and ceremony than Americans are used to in the conventions of their own unions.

\* \* \*

On the second day the conference and the workers' caucus get down to business in a surprisingly swift fashion. Committees will be appointed by the conference and by the workers' caucus. It may be supposed that employers are having their caucuses at the same time although they do not meet in the conference building which this year will probably be in the new League of Nations Building—but at some hotel downtown. The leader of the employers arrives every morning at the conference place in a big car driven by a chauffeur. He is a stubborn, able leader, said to be able to speak 15 languages. He is from Denmark. American labor delegates at once thought of him as the Jim Emery of the International Labour Conference.

The conference proper convenes at 10 a. m. This gives the workers and employers one and a half hours for deliberations prior to the formal sitting. The conference usually drags along until five in the evening, so delegates have a long day from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., and then their evenings are not free because there are usually dinners and receptions to attend, which must not be labeled merely "good times" because they all have a certain diplomatic significance,

and here, too, business is transacted and understandings promoted.

\* \* \*

Besides very serious discussion of the conventions, numerous minor questions come up before the workers' caucus. Some of these questions are interesting and indicate how carefully a workers' delegate must consider international questions as well as his group at home before voting. Such questions as these:

Shall a delegate from a fascist country be seated?

Shall the workers' delegation press for a more liberal modification of a proposed convention?

Shall the workers' delegation divide over any given issue or concede a point to conservative policy in order that it might have a united front?

Shall the workers' delegation seek to get the conference as a whole to reprimand the employers for their tactics?

Shall the workers' delegation be guided by or oppose recommendations of the secretariat of the I. L. O.?

These policies demand resourcefulness, tact, quick-thinking and intelligence on the part of delegates if right answers are to be given.

\* \* \*

Generally speaking, employers' delegates do not appear to be comfortable in this conference. It is a labor conference. It deals with labor questions. Employers of the reactionary type would prefer to not have these questions discussed and acted upon at all.

Last year the employers went on strike and refused to sit upon commit-

tees appointed by the conference. This raised the very delicate question as to whether such tactics did not undermine the very philosophical foundations of the whole congress. The employers succeeded in delaying the business of the conference but did not completely succeed in heading off important action. This was because the government delegates, who when joining with either labor or employer delegates have the balance of power, voted against the employers.

It can be at once seen if governments are liberal or pro-labor that the conference can be liberal and pro-labor. If governments are reactionary, the conference is likely to be reactionary. Labor groups at home, therefore, should not blame the International Labour Conference for reactionary policies if they have been unable to carry the cause of labor in their electorates at home.

\* \* \*

Sometimes disagreements in the workers' caucus reach dramatic proportions. There is much good speaking. Even when a speaker is delivering his address in a foreign language, one can be impressed by his earnestness and dramatic qualities. Occasionally humor creeps in. Humor that is not lost even in translation. One does not have to be in these caucuses very long before he realizes that workers are workers the world over, facing common conditions, subjected to the kaleidoscopic changes of ever-changing industry, reacting in much the same way, speaking the same com-

(Continued on page 268)



# Democracy And What To Do With It

**"D**EMOCRACY is a technique of which the will of the majority becomes law, and by which the right of the minority to attempt to become the majority by peaceful means is scrupulously protected."

This is a definition of democracy by John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, in his book entitled "Plain Talk." This book has unusual significance for labor unionists. In the first place, it is one of a series published by the National Home Library Foundation, which sells for only 25 cents. In the second place, this book carries with it the philosophy of discussion ably originated and promulgated by Dr. Studebaker. In the third place, the philosophy bears upon what trade unionists have learned to do for themselves in their own union meetings—carry on frank and forthright discussion. It is to be remembered that John W. Studebaker is a union bricklayer who still carries his union card, and who developed his brilliant gift for public speech early in life in forums supplied by the union movement.

This book is not a mere textbook on public speaking and it should not be confused with textbooks. It might have been entitled "How to Make Democracy Work." Dr. Studebaker wants to begin at the bottom. He is suspicious of those forms of government that hand down propaganda and mandates from the top. He visions America speaking, not ranting to be sure, because he understands the technique of organizing public forums so that all points of view may be represented in an orderly way. That it may be seen that this book has in it profound truth for the moment we call attention to this analysis of dictatorships:

## Passion and Propaganda

"In meeting the problem of getting the largest number of people possible to approve the dictatorship (which, by the way, rarely calls itself by that name), the tactic employed is emotionalized propaganda. The leaders try to discover the lowest possible emotional denominator of the masses. They ask themselves what popular feeling can be played upon to galvanize huge numbers of people into a mob, which can be swayed and controlled by the mind of a leader. It may be hatred of foreign nations, fear of invasion, race superiority, womanhood, religion, fear of starvation, or any number of basic emotional drives. Anti-democratic movements are distinguished by demonstrations, displays, and constant appeals to the basic emotions—fear, hate, self-preservation. They do not flourish in a critical atmosphere, nor do they welcome discussion and debate. They are sworn enemies of the intellectual ap-

**There is an avenue to success just as there is in other arts. In this case, it is free, intelligent discussion.**

proach to human problems. They offer to frustrated people a new rallying point, a new faith, a new hope."

Dr. Studebaker wants to make public



John W. Studebaker, the U. S. Commissioner of Education. He writes a book of interest to labor unionists.

forums an integral part of public education. He points out that Sweden already serves one out of six adults in this kind of education. He wants to found 20 demonstration centers that will adequately reveal the method used in carrying on public discussion.

## Questions That Suggest

Not the least valuable feature of this vital and interesting book is the topics and questions which are proposed for discussion. Take the following list:

1. Can a dictatorship be established merely by advocating everywhere that people give up parliamentary procedure and follow a strong man?

Can the establishment of a dictatorship be prevented merely by preventing the would-be dictator and his supporters from advocating it?

What conditions must prevail before any number of people will be induced to follow a dictator-type?

2. Is the imposition of controls over industry and the passage of laws interfering with the freedom of action of certain groups through the machinery of representative government properly termed a tendency toward dictatorship?

Are government officials who endorse unpopular laws to be compared with dictators?

Should the majority dictate to the minority through legislative channels?

3. Is the restriction of freedom of action by majority rule the same in mind as the restriction of freedom of speech and the press by majority vote?

Why do we say that the suppression of free expression is undemocratic, but the suppression of the production of unfit foods or the distribution of spoiled meat is a proper function of democracy?

What is the difference?

## What Is Democracy?

4. Is democracy the only possible alternative to fascism or communism? Are democracy, communism, socialism, fascism and anarchism mutually exclusive terms?

5. Can "political democracy" exist without "economic democracy"? Why do some claim that individualistic capitalism and democracy must go together?

Is Sweden socialistic? Is it a democracy?

Does collectivism require the mechanism of dictatorship?

6. Is strong leadership compatible with democracy?

Does a system of checks and balances giving certain powers to different branches of the government necessarily discourage the entrance of strong leaders into political life?

7. Does the fact that the Supreme Court is above the power of the people to elect its members or remove them make it an undemocratic institution?

Could its decisions be properly labeled dictatorial?

Does it safeguard us from hasty, ill-considered and damaging innovations?

8. Are there any indications in the United States of a trend either toward a capitalistic dictatorship like fascism or a working class dictatorship like communism? If so, what are they?

Dr. Studebaker's book is another "beat" for the National Home Library Foundation. It was this group of publishers that issued David Cushman Coyle's "Brass Tacks" last autumn. Both of these books are of great significance to workers at a price that workers can afford.



# Examining The Woman's Party Formula

CONSIDER, ladies and gentlemen, the woman's lobby. This lobby does not operate only in Washington in the halls of Congress. It spreads its tentacles abroad and lobbies in the halls of the International Labour Conference and the League of Nations. Its official title is the National Woman's Party. It has its principal office on Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C.

This is a subsidized group. It has money from the Vanderbilt and Belmont estates. The party came to life following the adoption of the constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women. Certain principles of the National Woman's Party were principles of the suffragettes' fight, and they have won public sentiment for their gallantry in seeking the ballot for women. Having won this goal, however, the women were unemployed and funds were available, and so they conceived the idea of founding the National Woman's Party. The sole aim of this party, according to their own publication, "Equal Rights, Independent Feminist Weekly," published at 193 Chase Street, Baltimore, Maryland, is "to further the campaigning to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships."

This appears innocent enough and no sensible person would oppose this objective within the range of biological and physical differences between men and women. However, this party, being guided by an executive group of upper middle class and plutocratic women, the goal has been interpreted, as far as practice goes, to mean removing all welfare legislation now enacted in behalf of women. The mentors of the National Woman's Party appear to believe that rich and poor alike must have the same right to sleep on park benches and under bridges.

Three courses of action in regard to accomplishing their goal faced the National Woman's Party:

1. Where standards in the industrial world were higher for women than for men, to work to level up the standards to the women's level.
2. Where standards for both men and women were low, to seek higher standards for both.
3. Or to do as they have done in embracing an abstract ideal of complete equality of rights—to seek to abolish standards for women which have already been set up.

The immediate objective of the National Woman's Party in following the third course is to secure a constitutional amendment that will give women legally complete equal rights.

Repeatedly the National Woman's

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**Subsidized Suffragist group has tricky approach to labor problems. Aggressive and often cantankerous.**

---

Party has clashed with the trade union movement, and especially with those unions predominantly composed of wo-



Cornelle Mertens, of Belgium, who has been chairman of the workers' group of the International Labour Conference for many years.

men, over legislation. When trade union women have gone to legislatures and sought minimum wages for women, the National Woman's Party has said, "No, this is the wrong formula. Women should suffer equally with men, and if men's standards are low, women's standards should be low also." Because they have pertinaciously clung to this foolish policy, they have rightfully aroused suspicion of their motives. Why should not the members of the National Woman's Party, it is often asked, have chosen the first course and chosen to raise standards of men along with women's standards under the guise of promulgating an equal rights amendment?

In view of the fact that a great deal

of money used by the feminists has come from plutocratic sources; in view of the fact that nearly all of the executive members of the National Woman's Party are wealthy women, it is quite natural for trade unionists to come to believe that the National Woman's Party has merely developed a new formula for attacking the labor movement, a formula that is specious and hypocritical—but sometimes effective—because it seems to mask itself as a struggle for equal rights for all women-kind.

In Europe, women are still seeking the ballot, and because the National Woman's Party, through what they call "The Open Door International", has espoused the cause of women seeking the ballot, and has kept in the background their ulterior objective; namely, a constitutional amendment granting equal rights and a repeal of welfare legislation, the National Woman's Party has secured more support in European countries than they get in the United States.

"The Open Door International" describes itself as an organization designed for the economic emancipation of the woman worker. If their record on legislation in the United States is to be taken as a criterion they are certainly doing women workers a disservice.

American labor delegates to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, which conference undertakes to set up standards for workers, both women and men, are always buttonholed by National Woman's Party lobbyists in Geneva. When these lobbyists are informed by American trade union representatives that they are to expect no support from the American labor movement toward repealing standards for working women, the trade unionists are treated with high-handed disrespect.

We republish with a good deal of interest, an editorial dealing with this situation from the official organ of the National Woman's Party as of March 14, 1936. This editorial is entitled "There Is a Degree of Impudence," and should be awarded a Pulitzer prize for journalistic nastiness.

"With a growing sense of impatience, more accurately to be described as sheer fury, we read Monica Whately's excellent article, printed in this issue, describing the reception accorded by the International Labour Organization to the women who appeared in Geneva on February 22, to present the claim, endorsed by millions of organized women, throughout the world, for the right to work and earn on the same terms as men. There is not a single woman on the governing board of the International La-

(Continued on page 268)



# Our Research Begins To Pay Big

By MARION COSMEY, Research Assistant, I. B. E. W.

Editor's Note: Those local unions which have difficulty in getting ready co-operation of their membership in submitting research reports, should refer to this article. Here are the accumulated findings of five years, which

**Accumulated findings put Brotherhood in favorable position. Data regarded as authoritative.**

THE research department of the International Office presents to the members of the I. B. E. W. a report showing the results of our first five years of collecting statistics on the number of hours of work which our members actually performed. We are glad to be able to state that the average number of hours of work per man for all reporting members was 30 per cent greater in 1935 than in 1934 and 70 per cent greater than in 1932. In 1934 our members reported an average of 964 hours of electrical work apiece and in 1935 an average

bership as a whole, appears in Diagram I. The solid black bars represent the average number of hours of work per man each year reported by inside wiremen. The diagonally striped bars represent the average number of hours of work performed by linemen. There is no bar for linemen in 1931 because the International Office did not ask for reports on linework during our first year of gathering employment statistics. Several linemen's locals did send in work reports for 1931, but the number of linemen covered was very small, and we feel that they do not truly represent the employment conditions of the linemen's group as a whole.

It is at once evident that as far as the number of hours of work is concerned, our linemen have fared better than those of our members who have been dependent upon the construction industry for employment. The linemen who managed to maintain their jobs worked relatively steadily. From an average of 1,505 hours of work per lineman in 1932 their work has recovered to an average of 1,856 hours last year or a gain of about 23 per cent since their period of greatest unemployment during the depression.

The building industry was very hard hit early in the business recession. Construction came practically to a standstill. In 1931 our wiremen averaged

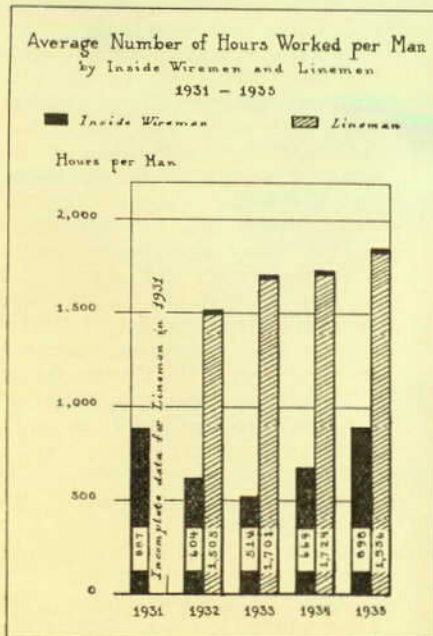


Diagram I

give a bird's-eye view of the economic standing of the organization. Uses to which research has been put:

(1) Places Brotherhood in favorable position to appear before government departments. If NRA is revived such findings are indispensable.

(2) Places Brotherhood in favorable position in negotiating agreements with employers.

(3) Enables local unions to place rotating work plans on a factual basis, enabling justice to be done on an annual income plan.

(4) When unemployment insurance is adopted, members will have check upon employer's pay rolls.

(5) Aid may be given to employers in checking and rechecking job costs.

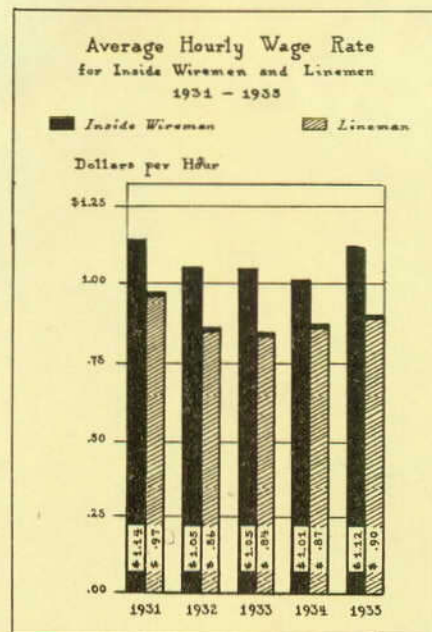


Diagram II

of 1251 hours. These figures are based on work records for inside wiremen, linemen, maintenance men, shopmen, station operators, cable splicers, crane-men, fixturemen, radiomen, and all our other classes of members, with the exception of railroad workers. The average amount of work obtained by all reporting members for the entire five year period appears in Table I below.

TABLE I  
Average Number of Hours Worked per Member

Year	Hours per Man
1931	921.3
1932	738.2
1933	822.1
1934	964.1
1935	1,250.6

A comparison of the work obtained by inside wiremen and that obtained by linemen, as segregated from the mem-

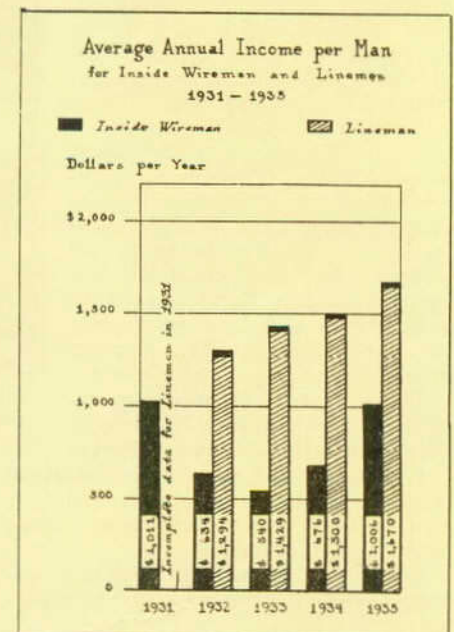


Diagram III

only 887 hours of work apiece. Things became progressively worse until they averaged only 514 hours of work in 1933. By 1935, however, we are glad to report that building had picked up to the extent that the insidemen were getting as much work as, and in fact slightly more than they found in the first year for which we have figures, 1931.



While employment for neither insidemen nor linemen is anything like what it was in the boom year, 1929 (the exact figures for which, unfortunately, we never will know), yet the continued improvement in employment conditions reported by our members for the past two or three years is indeed encouraging.

The International Office has been collecting statistics on the wage rates of its members for the past 10 or 12 years. Diagram II shows the average hourly wage rate for all inside local unions and for all linemen locals for the last five years. While linemen have more stable jobs than wiremen, they have substantially lower level of wage rates.

Linemen also took a greater reduction in wage rates during the depression than inside wiremen, for the linemen's average wage rate fell from 97 cents per hour in 1931 to a low of 84 cents or an average cut of 13.4 per cent, whereas the average inside rate dropped from \$1.14 in 1931 to a low of \$1.01 or an hourly cut of 11.4 per cent.

Moreover, the linemen have failed to recover their wage reductions as readily as the inside locals have. In 1935 the average wage rate for all linemen's locals was only 90 cents an hour, with less than half the hourly loss having been regained. The average rate for insidemen, on the other hand, was \$1.12 in 1935 as compared with \$1.14 in 1931.

Having found the average hourly wage rate for these two major groups of our membership, and the average number of hours which they worked each year, we are now able to estimate annual incomes for inside wiremen and linemen. It must be remembered that these figures are only averages. Some members have received much higher hourly rates than the average, others have received slightly lower; some members have held steady full-time jobs throughout the period, others have had scarcely any work at all. The figures can only be taken to represent a composite picture of the employment conditions and earnings of the

construction group and the linemen group as a whole.

Nevertheless we are inclined to feel a little bit like patting ourselves on the back because, to the best of our knowledge, we are the only labor organization to be in a position to even try (outside of the wildest kind of a guess) to learn what the actual earnings of our members in a given period of time have been. Other labor organizations have statistics on hourly wage rates and on the number of hours making up a full-time work week. But to know what the actual income of union members has been, we have to know not only their wage rates but the actual number of hours which they really put in on their jobs.

The figures for average yearly incomes for inside and linemen members of the I. B. E. W. in Diagram III are obtained by multiplying average hours worked by average hourly wage rates. The most striking fact is that linemen, because of the comparative regularity of their employment, earned more than twice as much income as wiremen during the three worst years of the depression, 1932, 1933 and 1934. In their poorest year, 1932, linemen averaged an income of \$1,294. Inside wiremen in their worst year, 1933, averaged only \$540. With work as scarce as it has been in the last five years, here in Diagram III is an eloquent plea for a high hourly wage rate.

One thing important to note is that linemen have probably not yet recovered their lost earning power since 1931, since before the NRA linemen frequently worked much longer hours per week than they do now and in addition had a considerably higher hourly rate, whereas wiremen have now apparently recouped their income losses since that year. Linemen averaged \$1,670 for 1935. Insidemen earned \$1,006 in 1935, which was equivalent to 99½ per cent of their 1931 income of \$1,011. Insidemen have regained both their wage cut losses and their losses in hours of employment since we started

to keep records. Linemen have probably regained neither of these losses, but on the other hand were not quite so badly hit by the depression. Earnings for both groups, we know, are far under what they were before the depression.

The great majority of our members are working 40 hours per week when regularly employed. Some locals, of course, normally work longer (notably those engaged in the electric utility industry), while others (chiefly in the building trade group) work only 30, 32, 35 or 36 hours per week. Some figure had to be selected as a standard for comparing various classes of workers. The research department chose the 40 hour week as representing the normal full time employment for the membership as a whole. As a matter of fact the number of locals which are not working on the 40 hour week is comparatively few.

The 40-hour standard week gives us 160 hours per month as full-time employment for the worker. Multiplying this figure by 12 we arrive at 1,920 hours as the full-time work year. It will be noted that 1,920 hours represents a 48-week year instead of a 52-week year. The International Office believes that 1,920 hours is an ample standard since a certain amount of time is lost by nearly everyone during a year for holidays, illnesses, vacations and other causes. Continuous work for 52 weeks a year, year in and year out, not only is detrimental to the health of the individual but, in actual practice, is seldom attained.

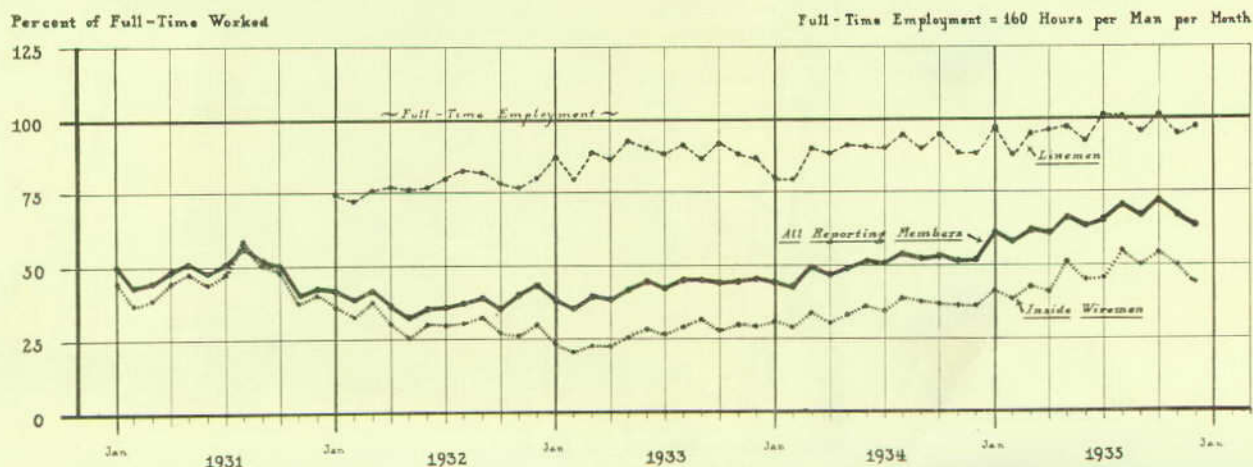
Taking the 1,920 hour standard working year as equivalent to 100 per cent employment, the research department has computed the percentage of full-time which our members worked during the last five depression years. These percentages are obtained by dividing the average number of hours worked per member, each year, by 1,920. Table II below shows these annual percentages for insidemen, for linemen, and for all

(Continued on page 272)

## PERCENT OF FULL - TIME WORKED BY I.B.E.W. MEMBERS

BY MONTHS, 1931 - 1935

PREPARED BY RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, I.B.E.W.





# Moving Finger Writes Hazards Record

**I**S the electrical trade hazardous? It is a good deal more hazardous than superficial observers know. Since 1922, the research department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has made a tabulation of deaths and their origin among the membership. These tabulations have shown a surprising constancy. Every year about 100 members have lost their lives by fires, falls, and occupational diseases. The year of 1935 is no exception. It shows a lapse from the high 1934 figure but it exceeds the 1933 figure. In both years, the depression has lessened the number of hours exposure, and therefore the chances for accident.

**Steady grind of job against human element revealed in 1935 death records. Slight drop from 1934.**

1922				
Inside				
Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total	
Electrocution	23	7	1	31
Falls (fractures, breaks)	9	4	—	13
Burns (explosions, etc.)	4	—	—	4
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	3	5	3	11
Tuberculosis	9	18	6	33
Pneumonia	3	11	3	17
Total				109

1923				
Inside				
Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total	
Electrocution	12	10	7	29
Falls, etc.	5	7	—	12
Burns, etc.	3	3	—	6
Miscellaneous	6	11	—	17
Tuberculosis	7	19	5	31
Pneumonia	5	14	1	20
Total				115

1924				
Inside				
Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total	
Electrocution	29	11	5	45
Falls, etc.	13	11	4	28
Burns, etc.	4	1	1	6
Miscellaneous	2	7	2	11
Tuberculosis	5	22	1	28
Pneumonia	7	23	—	30
Total				148

1925				
Inside				
Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total	
Electrocution	30	8	2	40
Falls, etc.	12	7	2	21
Burns, etc.	3	—	—	3
Miscellaneous	1	8	—	9
Tuberculosis	9	23	4	36
Pneumonia	4	15	1	20
Total				129

1926				
Inside				
Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total	
Electrocution	22	8	3	33
Falls	11	9	4	24
Burns	2	—	1	3
Miscellaneous	1	—	1	2
Tuberculosis	6	22	2	30
Pneumonia	9	21	—	30
Total				122

1927				
Inside				
Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total	
Electrocution	22	5	—	27
Falls	9	11	1	21
Burns	6	2	—	8
Miscellaneous	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis	9	16	4	29
Pneumonia	6	16	—	22
Total				108

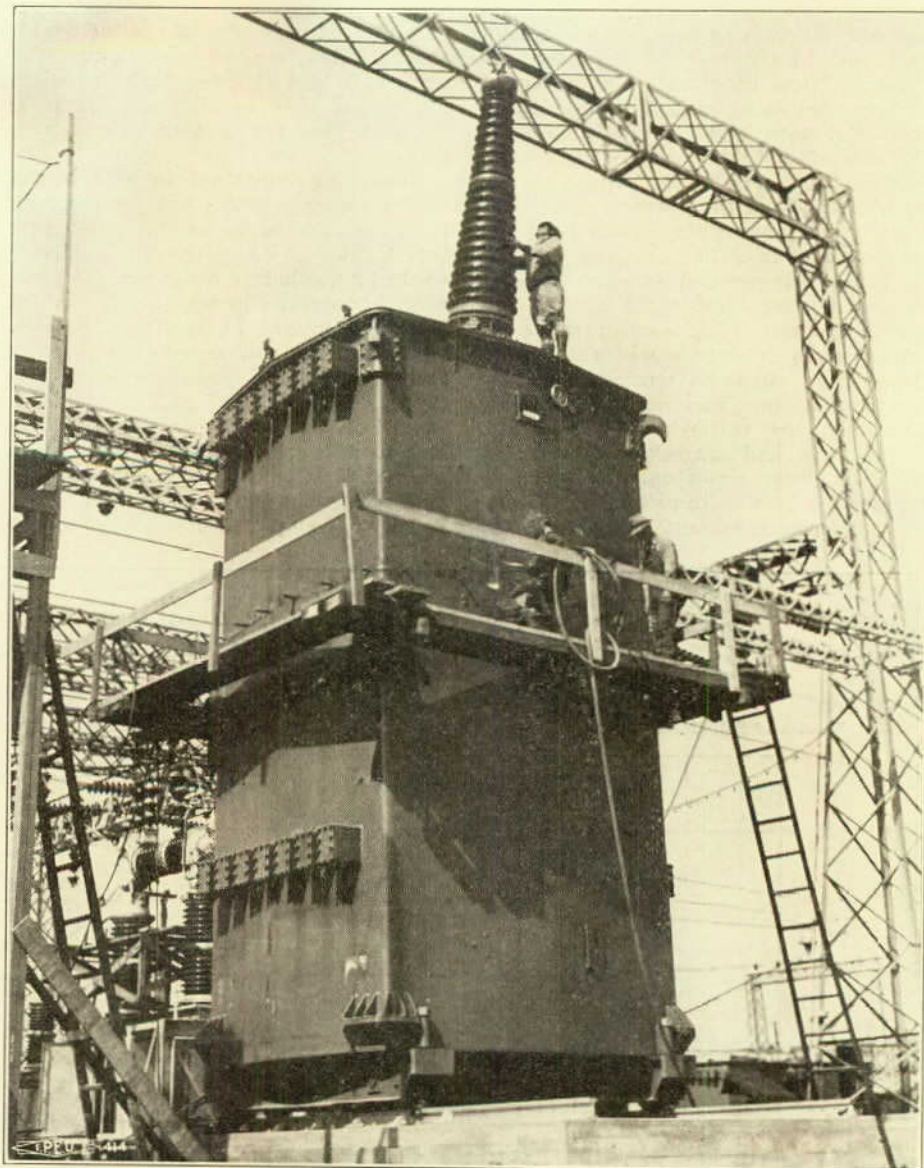
1928				
Inside				
Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total	
Electrocution	24	7	3	34
Falls	11	11	4	26

Inside				
Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total	
Burns	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	6	23	2	31
Pneumonia	8	22	6	36
Total				128

1929				
Inside				
Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total	
Electrocution	26	4	1	31
Falls (fractures, breaks)	15	10	2	27
Burns (explosions)	7	1	—	8
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	5	20	3	28
Tuberculosis	3	28	4	35
Pneumonia	13	37	2	52
Total				181

1930				
Inside				
Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total	
Electrocution	22	2	2	26

(Continued on page 272)



Transformer Assembly at Receiving Station "B", receiving end of Boulder Canyon 275,000 volt transmission system. (See story on opposite page.)



# Station "B" Is Largest In World

By J. E. HORNE, Press Secretary, L. U. 18

Having promised the readers of this valuable magazine a description of one of the largest out-door sub-stations in the world, according to a General Electric engineer, who travels a great deal, and gives this station that title, I herewith attempt to carry out my side of the bargain. To begin with will say that the ground space is 30 acres (to the city born, this may not mean much, but we country boys know that 30 acres is a good size farm) near Victorville, Calif. The surface of this immense tract of land is covered with racks, all galvanized steel; there are tons and tons of steel in them.

I gathered these facts from going through the plant three different times, and asking hundreds of questions of Brother Curly Alberts, a member of Local Union No. 18, who has charge of the construction of this sub-station known as Station "B". He is certainly well versed on the equipment being installed, and really it's a pleasure to have one who knows explain these things. He will tell you about the synchronous condensers; he will tell you that the cooling units, of which there are two, one on each end of the condenser, weigh 41 tons each; the stator and rotor units combined weigh 165 tons, the rotor alone weighing 98 tons. There are two of these condensers, one for each circuit coming in from Boulder Dam.

Because of the immense size and weight of the machinery, the condenser was shipped in four sections consisting of the two cooling units, the stator, and rotor; combined weight of all units with appurtenant equipment is 258 tons. When erected on its foundation the condenser will measure approximately 28 feet in length and 15 feet in diameter. Designed for out-door use operating parts will be enclosed so that the unit will resemble an enormous tank lying on its side.

Foundation walls enclose a pit under the machine which will house auxiliary equipment such as the motor generator excitor sets, a good sized pumping plant, two large electric fans with ten-horse motors. When in operation, the condensers will control the voltage and power factor of the Boulder transmission line. The condensers are rated from 60,000 KVA loading to 30,000 KVA lagging power factors, thus permitting a total range of 90,000 KVA. Operating voltage is 13,200 at 60 cycles. By controlling the voltage and power factor of the transmission line, the condensers will provide an important link in assuring highest possible efficiency in line operation. The cost of each machine was \$250,000 exclusive of installation costs. A photograph of one of the machines accompanies this letter. Note the size of the machine compared to the men.

After explaining the condensers, Brother Alberts then takes you down below in large electrically lighted tunnels. They are down about 20 feet below

**Immense switching plant on Boulder Dam high line carries modest name, but is in reality premier sub-station of its kind in world. Union-built.**

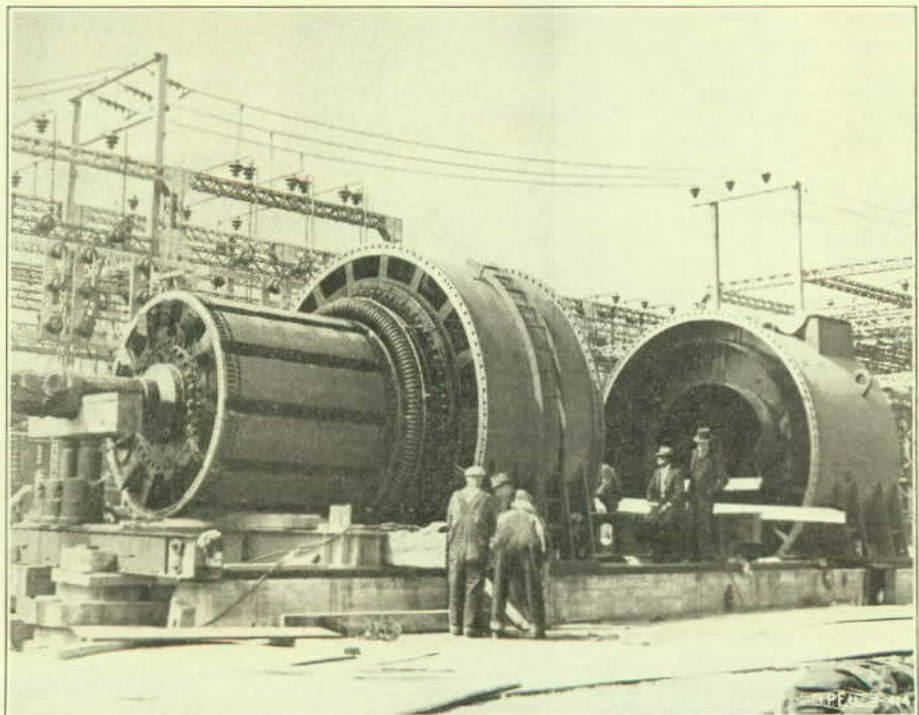
the surface of the ground, and here he will walk you for what seems miles and miles. He shows you hundreds of relays and explains their function. It was all too deep for me, and there are many miles of lead armored cable in these tunnels, the smallest of which is two pairs and which range on up in size to several pairs. These cables connect the relays to the control room. From these tunnels you emerge right up in one of the most beautiful sub-stations you could imagine. I thought I was emerging in a large museum on my first visit; the most up-to-date and best kept electric equipment I have ever seen, not a speck of dust or dirt could you see, and the surprising part of it all was that this Brother who takes you on your jaunt through this plant, informs us that the equipment such as the panel boards, and racks, and varied other stuff is all made in their own shops.

The panel boards are very neat and beautiful; there are at present five of them in this one station, and there is room for that many more. They are set in a circle, I would say 50 to 60 feet in diameter; each board is about 12 feet high and 16 feet long; the upper part is covered with meters, volt meters, am-

pere meters, and what not. Each board controls several circuits and each circuit is marked with red, green, and clear lights, so at a glance an operator can tell just the condition of his circuit. There are also two large storage battery rooms that have hundreds of large five-gallon glass jars. Each room has about 500 glass jars. These are to supply DC current to the relays. From this point he next shows you the big transformers, and when I say big, I mean the largest in the world. They make the first step down in the Boulder power transmission line from 275,000 volts to 132,000 volts.

Each phase of the transmission line goes through just one transformer, three transformers to a bank, and two circuits, so the department has seven of them, one being a spare in case something should happen. It took 26 days to bring them to Los Angeles from Sharon, Pa. Despite the massive construction of the units, extreme precautions were taken to insure careful handling. A delicate impact register was bolted to each of the special depressed center railroad cars so that any sharp jolt would be recorded. The register chart indicates the intensity of the jolt and shows the exact time of occurrence. The transformers were shipped in sections, the core in one section, the case in two sections. The weight of each transformer when placed in operation will be approximately 220 tons, the oil capacity of each being 14,000 gallons. The large bushing on top of the transformer is 12 feet in length outside and the same inside. Brother Alberts also

(Continued on page 260)



Assembling 258-ton synchronous condenser at Receiving Station "B".



# Air-Conditioning Depends on Electricity

By AUSTIN C. LESCABOURA, Member A. I. E. E., Member I. R. E.

AIR is taken for granted. It is said to be free, and that is why we give it little or no thought. Yet air is never free of dust and dirt and disease germs, as well as excessive heat or cold, unless it is duly processed or conditioned, in which event good air costs money. However, the cost of such treatment is insignificant, when it is borne in mind that man's daily menu consists of 34 lbs. of air compared with 3½ lbs. of food and 4 lbs. of water. More than 60 per cent of man's energy is derived from the air he breathes, and only 40 per cent from food and water he consumes. Hence the importance of air conditioning, and a growing opportunity for the electrical worker with an ear to the ground for new developments.

It is said by those who have made a survey of the possibilities of air conditioning that there is a five billion dollar market for equipment and installations. Of course the estimate is a rather liberal one, and probably takes into consideration a very high percentage of the 26,000,000 homes and most of the commercial buildings. No matter, the fact remains that air conditioning has proved its worth wherever installed, and is bound to follow in the footsteps of the electric elevator, oil burner, vacuum cleaner, electric refrigerator and other things which were comparative novelties not so many years back.

From the electrical worker's viewpoint, this air conditioning development is welcome. For the commercial class equipment is of no mean proportions—multi-horsepower motors requiring real wiring, representing work running into substantial totals. It takes many ordinary house wiring jobs to match one of these air conditioning installations in theatre or large store or broadcasting studio; and to the electrical worker who knows something about this particular kind of installation, it gets away from the petty practices of excessive competition. A typical theatre job rates a cooling plant capable of producing the equivalent of 75 tons of ice per day—and that's a lot of kilowatt hours and correspondingly nice wiring job. A large department store will run around 400 tons capacity, which is still more ice and kilowatt hours. Office buildings average .2 ton of refrigeration per 100 square feet of conditioned floor area.

As described in a previous article by this writer, air con-

**Authority examines various modes of weather manufacturing, but finds all go back to electrician.**

ditioning in its proper sense is manufactured weather, which means ideal temperature, moisture and complete elimination of dust and dirt and pollen, as well as street noises, quite regardless of outside climate and neighborhood. The term is sometimes loosely used, with the result that an electric fan is believed to serve the purpose just because it stirs about the air in the room, without contributing one iota to desirable temperature change. True air conditioning means (1) Washing the air, so as to rid it of impurities; (2) Providing the right degree of humidity for the given temperature; (3) Heating or cooling the air, as the case may be, to obtain the desired temperature; and (4) Filtering the air so as to rid it of dust and dirt and pollen. And naturally the conditioned air must be placed where wanted, either through in-

dividual units or through a system of ducts connecting with the central air conditioning plant. Noise suppression is often thrown in for good measure.

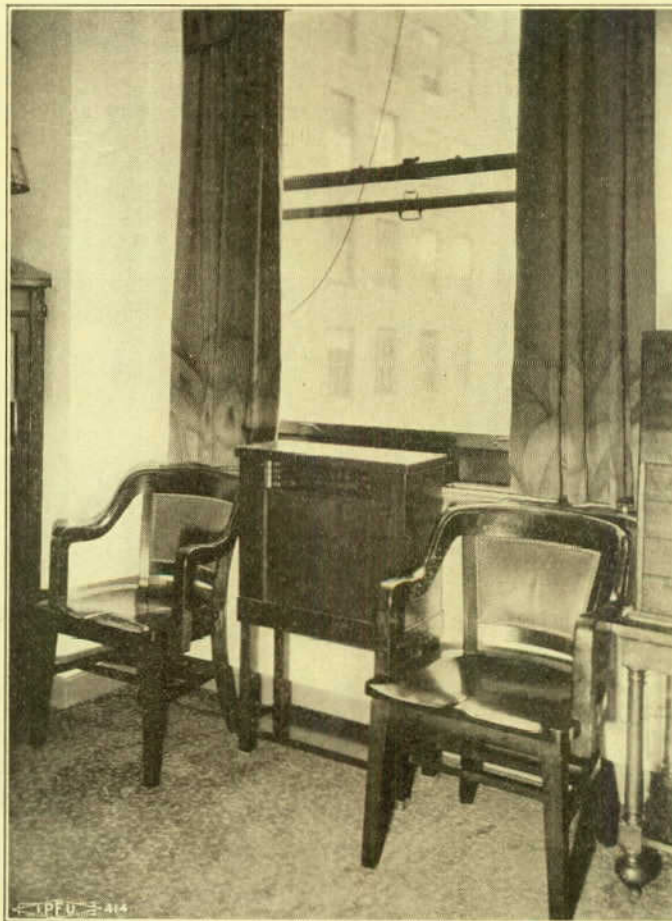
Beginning with the home as our market, air conditioning is already well under way. Many homes built during the past two or three years of strenuous tugging at the average family's purse strings, feature air conditioning. Unfortunately, the general ignorance as to the full meaning of the term has resulted in glorified hot-air heating systems passing off as the latest in living comfort. But there is equipment now available for home use, which truly rates as air conditioning.

The simplest form of comfort-producing equipment is the self-contained unit for use in a given room or office. But here again it is essential to distinguish between true air conditioning and mere improvisations. During the past half dozen years several power-driven ventilators have appeared, in the form of devices that suck in outside air, filter it both physically and acoustically, and distribute clean and silent air in the room or office. A system of acoustic baffling serves to eliminate outside noises that would otherwise come in, especially if the window were open instead of closed.

## Simpler Service Described

It is positively uncanny to see how one of these silencer-ventilators works. The noises of the busy street come roaring into the room when the window is opened. When closed, however, with the ventilator at work, the room is quiet, even though the noise-producing activities can be watched through the glass window. Meanwhile filter pads, which are replaceable when necessary, strain the air of dust and dirt and pollen. Of course, such a device is not true air conditioning. It is simply a means of filtering the air drawn in from outdoors. There is no provision for heating or cooling or humidifying. The circulating air, however, which is given rapid motion by a silent electric blower, does make the room more comfortable.

Then there are the so-called portable room coolers. In order to keep the initial cost down to a very low figure, the simplest form is little more than an ice box, taking a 300 lb. cake of ice which, as it slowly melts, cools the air drawn through the chest by an



Typical ventilator device, consisting of electric blower, filter pads and acoustic labyrinth whereby air drawn in from outdoors is cleaned, silenced and then distributed to the room or office. Air intake is either through special strip and opening under window proper or through a hole drilled through the building wall.



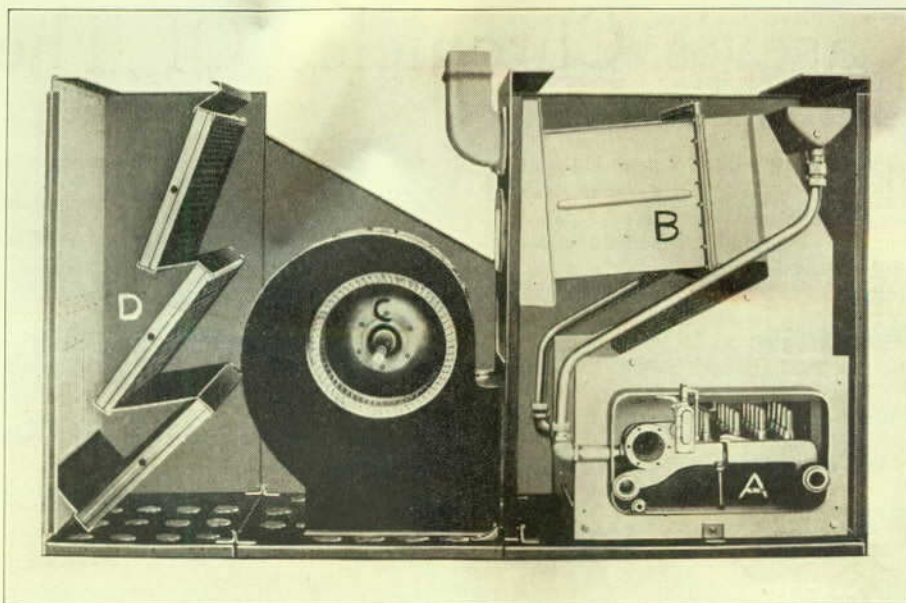
electric blower, and also supplies the necessary dehumidifying effect. The ice cake rests on a sort of grid, so that it forms long ice fins as it melts, thereby providing an extended surface to the air to be cooled. A 300 lb. cake of ice lasts from 5 to 10 hours, depending on the heat. A cooler of this kind, mounted on rubber-tired wheels, serves in any room and does its work quite effectively, considering the very low initial cost.

Just as the average home and office have gotten away from the old ice refrigerator and the ice water cooler, so the modern trend is towards an all-electric air conditioning unit. In the simplest form we have a compact refrigerating plant with its ice-coil provided with very pronounced fins so as to offer maximum surface to the current of air circulated by a motor-driven blower. The dehumidifying action is simply due to cooling the air and automatically condensing the excessive moisture. It will be noted that these units are really summer air conditioning or cooling equipment.

#### Portable Units Offered

Portable units generally recirculate the room air, although windows may be left open to draw in fresh warm air which is cooled and dehumidified. There are built-in units or cabinets placed beneath windows or against outside walls and connected to outdoors so as to take in outside air. These built-in units frequently operate with a large centrally-located refrigerating plant, to which they are piped for the ice coil.

For winter use, a different problem is presented, namely, introducing the necessary humidity into the otherwise dry, heated air. Again we begin with the unit type installation. There are units combined with heating coils operating in conjunction with the central heating plant of the building, and also units which are simply humidifiers or devices to supply the necessary moisture. A fine spray or mist produced by an



Section through typical air-conditioned heating system, showing (A) gas jets for heating purposes, thermostatically controlled; (B) spray compartment in which air is scrubbed clean of dust and impurities, and given proper degree of humidity; (C) the powerful electrically-driven blower to provide circulation of air; and (D) additional air cleaning by means of filter screens of special porous paper or of spun glass.

electrically-driven pump is capable of introducing humidity to make a heated room more comfortable. Simple table units, in the form of bowls or urns, housing a motor-driven pump and spray nozzle, have appeared, selling for just about the price of a good electric fan.

For a serious attempt at winter air conditioning, however, the usual cabinet model is operated in conjunction with the central heating plant. This cabinet houses (A) a heating unit connected with the house heating system; (B) a water mist or spray produced by an ingenious battery of jets; and (C) a suitable filter for cleaning the circulated air.

In the simplest form the flow of air is induced by gravity, the cold air entering the bottom louver, becoming heated it rises through the spray and filter, and emerges through the top louver. Three connections are required, namely, heat, water supply and drain pipe for the spent spray. Here we are dealing so far with the simplest form of air conditioning—only a humidifier, to be exact—for winter use.

#### Nice Wiring Jobs

For the permanent home or office installation, we come to the so-called basement type humidifiers set in the floor in the manner of old-time hot-air registers. The mechanism is the same as already described—heating coil, spray and filter—but with the addition of

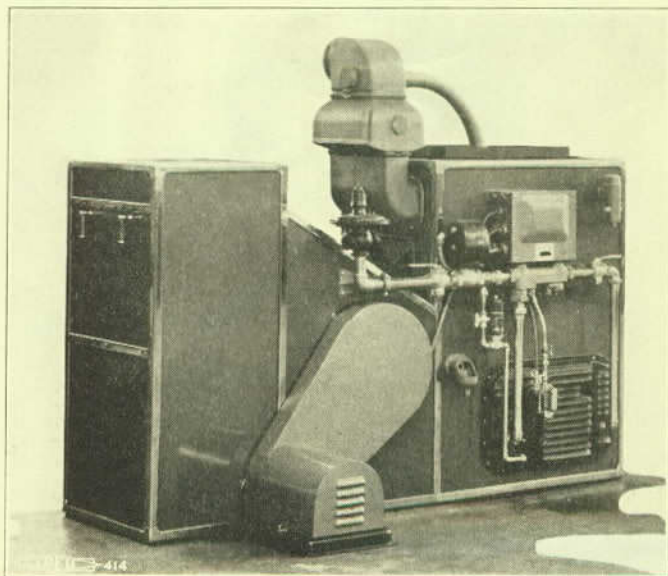
an electric blower for forced air circulation made necessary by the floor location. Such an installation, in conjunction with thermostatic and other controls, means a nice wiring job so that the electrical worker enters the picture in a big way.

One more step towards bigger and better air conditioning and we come to the air-conditioned home or should we say mansion? We have the same general principle or component as in the cabinets already discussed, but now concentrated in a large centrally-located equipment, with ducts running to different parts of the building for the distribution of the conditioned air. In the simpler form we have just the elaborated heating plant, with a humidifier and air filter added, together with a large electric blower for creating the rapid and positive circulation of air throughout the building. In the more elaborate form we have a cooling plant as well, so that conditioned air is supplied during sweltering summer days quite as well as during dry, cold days of winter. A good deal of wiring for electric motors and controls enters into one of these central air-conditioning installations.

But the climax is attained in the huge installations for public buildings. The United States Capitol, for instance, enjoys manufactured weather to the tune of 200,000 cubic feet of conditioned air per minute. No wonder our law makers are so tireless in their speeches and tax-raising plans.

Public building installations are the most ambitious affairs. The central plant, with its refrigerator unit, huge blowers, and extensive system of ducts, is a veritable power house in general appearance. Plenty of work here for the electrical worker. Although there are air conditioning contractors handling the general planning and installation of

(Continued on page 268)



Typical air-conditioned heating plant for home use, with gas-fired furnace at right and air conditioning section at left.



# Casey's Chronicles Of The Work World

By SHAPPIE

THERE was one feller in the gang that we all liked. His name was Jim Slattery, an' he was a clean livin', good lookin' feller. Safety belts was jus' comin' in then, an' when Jim strutted down the street, with his safety belt swingin' an' spurs clinkin' on the sidewalk, the girls used to turn aroun' an' look at him, but he never paid any attention to 'em or seemed to notice 'em, though, to hear him sing his favorite song you would think he did. He had a fine tenor voice, an' this was the song that used to bring the tears to our eyes:

*"Talk about your people havin' trouble,  
I think I have some trouble of me own.  
For it's all about me Linda an' me Susan,  
They done gone an' left me all alone."*

Well, this job went along pretty fair an' was gettin' near the finish when the fellers all went up in the air an' quit. I often think of it as bein' one o' the most foolish affairs I ever heard tell of. It appears a straw boss had been gettin' less than the scale an' not lettin' on about it. They didn't like this feller very well for some reason or other, an', as soon as they found this out they didn't stop to arbitrate, or try an' get it settled, but they all quit 'er cold, an' of course, while we didn't see any sense in it, we quit, too. Terry an' me would take a drink once in awhile, but we never boozed, so we had quite a nice stake saved up. We had been gettin' the union scale, which was \$2.50 per 10 hours. We parted company with the rest o' the bunch an' never met up with but one of them again. The old National was not as far advanced in them days as our present International with its method of handlin' trouble an' preventin' its members from committin' suicide.

Well, it was gettin' cold, with snow on the ground, an' Terry says, "Let's not look fer a job, Billy. We've got a good stake ahead, let's go an' see Chicago." So we buys a couple o' tickets an' lands in the "Windy City." We gets us a room in a men's hotel. It was clean enough but we didn't like it very much. It was small an' the partitions only run about two-thirds of the way up to the ceiling, an' was covered over at the top with wire netting. The elevated railway ran close to our window on a level with it, an' it seemed to me as if there was a train every two or three minutes night an' day. Double-tracked street cars run along two sides o' the building, an', what with gongs clanging an' the roar o' traffic, we didn't get much sleep on our first night. Terry looks at me the next mornin' an' says, "What do yuh think of 'er, Billy?" "Well," I says, "I s'pose I ain't used to life in a big city, an' I don't care much fer this room an' all the noise an' smoke. It never seems to let up." "Jus' what I was thinkin'," says Terry. "We'll get a map o' the city so's we can find our

## Seeking that illusive mistress, a job. Adventures in Chicago and Cleveland.

way aroun' an' see some of it while we're here, an' then, if we can't strike something we like, we'll blow out."

We went aroun' to some of the utilities an' asked fer a job, but with winter in full blast, they was layin' off men an' only keepin' on a few old men fer maintenance, so we had no luck. I'll bet if a big sleet storm had o' showed we'd of all been busy. We hit up a Western Union in one street an' the manager was, for a wonder, quite friendly. He says, "I

haven't got anything jus' now but come aroun' every day an' inquire an' I might have a job fer yuh anytime." So we thanked him an' promised to keep in touch with him. "If we get on with them people," said Terry, "we'll get a free pass over the railway to some place an' if we don't like the job we can quit. I don't s'pose they pay much wages. I'd hate to ask fer fear we wouldn't take the job if we did get a chance. This big city might be all right if we was workin', but it don't appeal to me as a place to lay aroun' in, there's too much concrete in it. Yuh see it in the big buildins', the sidewalks, an' every place yuh look, specially in people's faces. They all got that hard look as if they was out to do

(Continued on page 267)



AFTER THE LABOR DAY PARADE IN 1899

Top row, left to right: Tilley Brasseur, Joseph Stanley. Bottom row, left to right: Frank Snider, Frank Shapland.



# Home: A Blueprint By 1,000 Housewives

MUCH has been said and written about "functional" design of houses. The thesis has been that changes in architectural style, interior and exterior, were necessary because the traditional architecture which has arrived at present day home building through many years of adaptation and change, did not express the functions of modern living.

However, the apostles of so-called functionalism have depended mostly on theory for their picture of living requirements. What families actually wanted and needed in housing was given no examination. Instead, the word "functionalism" has been hitched up to prefabrication, and has really come to mean functionalism of materials. That is, houses of the modern design are advocated because their box-like structure is the only shape that can readily be built with pre-fabricated wall and roof sections. To apply the term "functional design" to this style is correct because the style is dictated by the functions of its materials; but to say this is functional design because it honestly expresses the functions of living, is a distorted statement. Instead of the house being adapted to the owner's needs, it is a case of the house-owner having to adapt himself to the designer's determination of what he ought to need, as expressed in the materials he is using.

Particularly in the field of low-cost housing for families of low income, the designer reveals his lack of knowledge, interest or sympathy with the actual functions of living. He knows what the smart set do at the cocktail hour and at dinner; but he does not know anything about the housewife who spends the main portion of her waking hours in the kitchen carrying on an extensive round of functions—preparing, cooking and serving food; washing and putting away dishes; washing and ironing clothes; caring for and supervising children, all in the same room.

## Wage-Earners Get Voice

The people who can afford to pay from \$20 to \$30 per month for housing don't often get a chance to express their preferences—they take what they can get and make the best of it. That is what makes the recent survey made by the Woman's City Club of New York City unique. They actually sent out investigators to ask tenement house women what kind of homes they would like to have. This survey was carried on with the approval and help

## Woman's City Club finds out. Results are revealing. Standards developed.

of the New York City Housing Authority and possibly its findings will receive practical expression in the city's new \$12,500,000 Ten Eyck slum clearance project. Foundations for this group of buildings were set in April.

When the Woman's City Club investigators began their rounds scoffers said they would find housewives wanted "all the latest Hollywood gadgets they see in the moving pictures." Instead they found the slum dwellers a group of hard-headed, sensible women. From living in make-shift quarters they had developed very definite ideas of how room arrangement could be improved. They did not ask for fancy frills, unless fresh air and sunshine in every room is a frill. (Nearly half the members of the families interviewed had to sleep in rooms without windows.) Many of their suggestions could be accomplished without increasing total floor space of an apartment, or its cost. What the questionnaire reveals is how living space

needs to be adapted to living requirements, instead of the reverse.

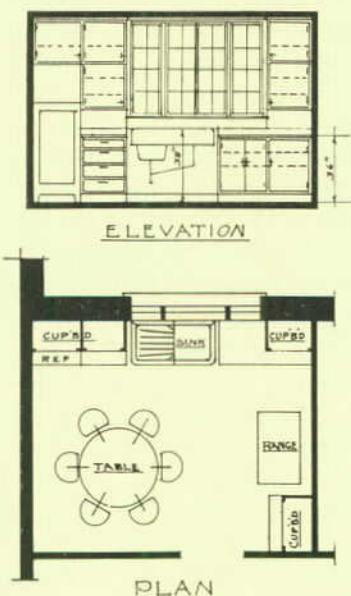
Completed questionnaires covered 1,392 families of 27 different nationalities (only 2.3 per cent listed themselves as Americans). More than 7,000 individuals were included in these families—an average of five persons to a family. Old-law tenements without heat housed 868 families, who averaged \$19.45 rent; 383 families were in old-law tenements with heat, at an average rent of \$31.04; the other 144 families lived in new-law tenements paying an average of \$35.59 per month. Almost always the housewife reported they were paying all they could afford for rent.

It seems generally true that the smaller the family income, the more time the housewife spends in the kitchen—unless, that is, she is employed outside the home. All of her work is centered here—cooking, laundry, dishwashing. It is more convenient for her to serve the family's meals here; she would prefer to have an adequately large kitchen and dispense with the dining room. She can keep an eye on the smaller children as they play on the kitchen floor; and the ones in school can sit at the kitchen table while they do their lessons at night. In the unheated tenements the old coal range makes the kitchen the warmest room in the apartment; for other reasons, too, it is the most convenient place to sit down and do the sewing or mending. For functional planning, arrangements for all these activities, and for the storage of food, dishes, utensils should be provided in this room. A cubby-hole or Pullman kitchen won't do.

## Bare Needs, Not Luxuries

Here is a brief statistical picture of the conditions under which these families are now living: 788 apartments contained windowless rooms; there are 1,793 rooms without windows. The 794 families living in unheated apartments made an average expenditure of \$38.59 per year for fuel (usually coal). While 1,243 of the 1,395 families interviewed reported they used ice, only 465 used it for more than six months of the year. Only 21 families had mechanical refrigerators. More than 80 per cent of the families had children under 16 years; nearly 10 per cent had four or more small children. Average number of persons to each family was five. Thirty-two per cent would require two sleeping rooms; 46 per cent of the families would have to have at least three; 15 per cent

DETAILS OF KITCHEN-APARTMENT "C"  
SEE PLATE III



One of the good plans developed by the architects of the Woman's City Club.

(Continued on page 266)



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted  
to the  
Cause



of  
Organized  
Labor

Volume XXXV

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No. 6

**Course of Fascism** Downward the course of fascism takes its way. In the hour of Mussolini's triumph, it is well to see exactly what the fascist institution is. Certain newspapers in the United States have created the impression that Mussolini had taken over the industries of Italy. This appears to be a considerable exaggeration. What he did was to establish a war industries' board, a good deal similar to the kind the United States had during the World War. Private industry still flourishes and Mussolini still represents the "best class" in the government. Paul Douglas, professor of economics at Chicago University, has recently returned from Italy and reports that skilled and semi-skilled workers averaged \$5.20 per week. Sugar costs 25c per lb.; coffee, \$1.50 per lb.; tea, \$3 per lb. The war is not popular in Italy. The professional fascists welcome it because it pushes their particular racket into more strategic positions. There is no civil liberty in Italy. Any citizen who criticizes Mussolini mildly in private is likely to be haled before a secret court, tried without counsel, and sent into exile or into jail. One man related to Professor Douglas that over 30 of his friends had disappeared without trace. Armaments and the munition industries have not been nationalized.

To the north, fascist Germany, headed by the pompous Hitler carries on in barbarous fashion. Hitler's dummy election of recent date merely emphasizes the fact that there is not even fake representative government in Germany. The International Federation of Trade Unions reports continued wage cuts in the Fatherland. Building trades wages in March, 1934, as compared with March, 1931, were 38 per cent lower.

The International Federation of Building and Wood Workers reports that tortures by Hitler of former members of building trades unions go on as always. Recently a young former trades unionist was jailed for alleged illegal activities. Two weeks later his relatives received the horrifying news that he had hung himself in his cell which means that he died of ghastly tortures.

Fascism is a barbarous substitute for capitalism. It has set the clock of civilization back a thousand years.

**Heroism In Hollywood** Before long the super-film, Anthony Adverse, will be released. It will be advertised as a narrative of adventure, but the publicity for this film will not contain the following incident. Mervyn LeRoy was shooting a scene with Anita Louise and Claude Rains. Suddenly away up in the rafters there was a muffled scream. Fifty feet above the ground, where the air is thick and the heat intense, electricians were noiselessly at work arranging lights. The cry was emitted by a young craftsman who was fainting from the heat. He had fallen from the rafter and was headed for a crash to the ground. Thinking quickly and acting more quickly, a companion seized him and held him back from certain death until aid arrived.

We record this act of heroism simply because the public too frequently forgets that the trade of the electrician is hazardous.

**Things to Come** H. G. Wells's book "Things to Come," has been filmed. It has attracted a good deal of attention from the public who like adventure stories in a new guise. No one excels H. G. Wells in the art of anticipation—which is of course a dangerous art. What attracts the level-headed person about the film "Things to Come" are the artful shots of modernistic cities and the robust hope, verging on a passion with Wells, that human beings can solve their social problems and learn how to live together.

We were most interested in the latter part of the film when the new city had been erected by the engineers and the conflict set up between the scientists and artists. The artist asserted that the purpose of life was happiness; the scientist asserted that the purpose of life was quest. The artists did not want to see their children sacrificed to experiment. The scientists thought that this was a noble goal for anybody's children.

Wells has probably hit upon a real conflict of motives in the latter part of this film and in such a dilemma we wonder which side labor would support—if either side. The sensible view would seem to be, why not have both in society? Why not try to build a society that produces good things for everybody? That is fulfilling the goal of human happiness and at the same time devoting superlative energies to the conquest of nature.

**Fascism, How?** It is well for labor to recall again and again that in every country where the monster of fascism has arisen, it has been due principally to a single cause. Fascism has succeeded not because of the strength of the



fascists but because of the division among the forces of democracy. Hitler would not be in the saddle in Germany today if the labor forces had not been divided. The victory of the popular front in France is significant for its brilliant contrast to the methods used in Germany, Italy and Austria, by the forces of democracy. In France the farmer-labor group said "They shall not pass. We shall put aside our doctrinaire differences. We shall forsake ideology in this crisis and unite to repel the forces of reaction."

**Leadership and Responsibility** Advocates of the third party in the United States could do well to scan the philosophy of Leon Blum, leader of the new popular front in France. Early in his leadership Mr. Blum forsook the easy philosophy of victory. His idea of party leadership was not to make new ideologies, or to place somebody bearing a party label into the seat of power. His sole theory of leadership is assumption of responsibility. Do not take power, he says, unless you can maintain it, and then it follows inevitably that to maintain it you must have a workable program and administrators who can put it into effect. Government has become a highly technical business.

The old American dream which began in the log cabin and ended in the White House was never a greater myth than it is today. Not just anybody can become President of the United States. Not because it isn't within our system of government or our tradition, but because administering the vast and wideflung departments of a government is a job for an expert. Advocates of the third party then not only need a program that is sound but need to raise up administrators capable of putting it into action.

It will be interesting to watch the success of Leon Blum as a practical statesman. Unlike most French leaders, he is a white-collar intellectual. One time he served as a dramatic critic and he has—strange to say—volumes of poetry bearing his name. If he shows a gift for administration, he may prove France's man of the hour.

**Why Business Men Hate** Some of the general magazines with large circulations are carrying articles describing the intense hatred that business men have for the present government. These articles do little more than report the astounding fact. They say that it is unbelievable that sane, sober, American citizens can manifest the unreasoning rancor that these business men show in every move and statement which they make.

We invite the persons who are puzzled by this phenomena to consider the following motives:

1. What men relinquish the most reluctantly is power, and the business class is less powerful to-

day in Washington than they have been probably at any time in 50 years.

2. What produces hatred, in addition to loss of power, is fear. Business men fear today because they feel themselves less secure, not in the business world, but in the seats of power in Washington.

3. Business men have also lost face. Their prestige built up over a long period of years by willing publicity men has been shattered. They look a little ridiculous, and when tin gods fall from their pedestals, tin gods are likely to be bitterly angry.

4. Business men are making money today—that is true—but they do not see the opportunities for widespread speculation that existed prior to 1929, and these lost opportunities they lay to the door not of their own mismanagement of the economic system but to the present administration.

Any one of these conditions involving human motives is enough to produce the tide of anger and hatred which has arisen among the business class, but taken altogether they kindle a consuming fire of rancor which is more likely to destroy those who hold it than those toward whom it is directed.

**Looking Toward the East** Japan appears destined to erect a colossal fascist empire in North China. The island state with its itching urge to market goods at good profits has had a consistent policy of conquest for 50 years. It has taken Korea, Manchuria and now it is well on the way of taking all of North China. No power within China can stop the Japanese giant from swallowing up this huge slice of territory. Authorities declare that when North China has completely capitulated, probably within two years' time, then Japan will turn to Siberia and clash with Russia.

Those people who believe in economic determinism exclusively believe that Japan has no alternative to such conquests because she is confined to a small group of floating islands which can not support her population. But those historians who believe that other motives than economic determinism are at work understand the ruthless military clique in control of Japan's destiny as avaricious and ambitious men who could only be stopped by a strong labor movement at home. Unfortunately they have been able to prevent the rise of a labor movement in the islands and imperialism goes forward rapidly and without cessation.

Why not make an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the enactment of any new laws, but enforce as the promulgators intended all existing constitutional laws?

\* \* \*

Will man ever be content to share his good fortunes with his fellow men?





# WOMAN'S WORK



## A MARKETING GUIDE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

By SALLY LUNN

**W**HAT breakfast food gives you the most value for your money, the most calories and needed food elements for each penny you spend? Do you know? Not unless you're the kind of a shopper who compares not only prices, but weights of packages, and has an above-average knowledge of the elements of nutrition. Do you know how to test silk hose without putting them on and wearing them? Will a certain toilet soap give you a beautiful, glamorous skin?

There are a lot of questions like this in the minds of housewives. They want to make every dollar and every penny count in their purchases, but bombarded with advertising in newspapers, magazines, and radio, it's very confusing to decide which of all these "best" products is best, and how much, if any, of their claims to believe. There is also the problem of the manufacturing conditions back of the products. The union man and his family do not want to buy articles which are on the unfair list. More than most consumers, they have a thread of social consciousness interwoven in the fabric of their purchasing requirements.

That's why I believe all the readers of this page—and their husbands, too—will be interested in the reports of the Consumers Union of the United States, the first of which was published in May. Husbands who have been putting ethyl gas in a car three or four years old will find out they have been paying two or three cents a gallon extra for anti-knock quality the engine actually cannot use. Ratings on 15 low- and medium-priced cars are in preparation; also on gasolines and lubricating oils. But the big piece of news for trade unionists about this new merchandise research organization is that it will publish an unfair list of trade-marked articles, so that the union man's wife will never buy Kayser stockings by mistake, and will shun Kohler plumbing ware when she gets a new sink installed. We have had merchandise testing reports before this but they have never paid any attention to the labor angle.

The Consumers Union reports are published in the form of an attractive, lively magazine, illustrated with photographs and drawings. The articles are really far more interesting than fiction. For example, the first issue takes up the question of "How to Select a Toothbrush." If you read the advertising you might believe that you should never

neglect to use Dofunny's toothbrushes night and morning or your teeth will decay and you'll get pyorrhea. This ballyhoo is pretty thoroughly debunked by the article, which contains advice from an associate professor of dentistry at Columbia University on how to brush your teeth, and a list of trade-marked tooth brushes classified as to price, design, and wearing qualities, with several "best buys" recommended. One of the best buys is a little-known brother of a highly-advertised tooth brush, made by the same manufacturer but sold at half its price; it is regarded by the testing laboratory as better in design. I never heard of it before and I don't suppose many people have, as it is not lavishly advertised.

Another comparison of interest to the housewife, since it deals with something comprising a large and regular share of her food purchases, is a study of Grade A and Grade B milk. Although this is based on the brands of milk sold in New York City it shows housewives how to make their own simple tests of approximate purity and butterfat content of different grades and different brands of milk. The tests showed that New York dairies are not giving their customers fair value for the three cents extra that Grade A milk costs.

Then you will find out about breakfast foods, the cereals that you buy and serve to your family; how much you pay per pound for puffed wheat, pettjohn's, cream of wheat and other brands; which contain most food energy, vitamins, minerals, proteins and fats, and which are just plain starch. And some good advice on the diet of children—"it is probably wisest not to give children as much cereal as the bakery and breakfast food advertisers would like them to eat," because it will lead to tooth decay and other undesirable results.

Personally, I have always been keenly interested in merchandise tests. They are certainly valuable to the housewife who has only a few dollars to spread around to cover dozens of different needs. The advertiser has mighty little conscience. He has something to sell and whether it is good or bad he is only interested in making it seem desirable. Witness the manufacturers of patent medicines who for years have fattened themselves on human gullibility and distress, selling people products not only ineffective but in many cases actually injurious.

The advertiser who has a good product

should be grateful to have it tested and its merits revealed. It would be fine if some of them would try selling their product on merit instead of wrapping it in glamour, cellophane, and an endorsement by the Dionne quintuplets.

Organized labor, carrying on its long, incessant campaign for the union label, should get up on its hind legs and cheer for the first consumers organization that shows a clear comprehension that workers are consumers and most consumers are workers. The magazine declares in an editorial:

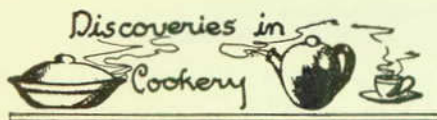
"The directors of Consumers Union do not feel, however, that they have done their job when they have provided information which permits the saving of a few pennies, or even a few dollars, by buying one brand instead of another. Decent living standards for ultimate consumers will never be maintained simply by reporting on the quality and the price of products. All the technical information in the world will not give enough food or enough clothes to the textile worker's family living on \$11 a week. They, like the college professor or the skilled mechanic, are ultimate consumers; but the only way in which any organization can aid them materially as consumers is by helping them, in their struggle as workers, to get an honest wage.

"By reporting on labor conditions under which consumer goods are produced; by letting consumers know what products are manufactured under good labor conditions so that when possible they can favor them in making their purchases; by letting them know what products are produced under unfair conditions so that consumers can avoid such products, Consumers Union hopes to add what pressure it can to the fight for higher wages and for the unionization and the collective bargaining which are labor's bulwark against declining standards of living."

An interesting sidelight on this attitude is found in the circumstances of Consumers Union's birth. For some years another consumers' merchandise-testing bureau had been functioning, with a good deal of support from labor organizations. Its true character was revealed when its office employees and technicians went out on strike for collective bargaining and recognition of their union. The new organization is made up almost entirely of these strikers, who are members of Technical,

(Continued on next page)





Summer cooking should be quick, light and easy. Nobody wants to spend much time in the kitchen when there is the great outdoor world to enjoy. So here are a few easy, time-saving recipes.

#### Black and White Cake

I like this recipe not only because it's easy to make but because it uses up both whites and yolks of eggs—the whites in the cake, the yolks in the frosting.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening	1 cup sugar
$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
3 teaspoons baking powder	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
Whites of three eggs	1 teaspoon vanilla or lemon extract

Cream sugar with shortening, sift flour with baking powder and salt; add alternately with milk to shortening mixture. When combined, add flavoring and fold in gently, beaten egg whites. Bake in two nine-inch tins for 20 minutes at 325°F.

#### Bittersweet Frosting

While cake is baking, you may be preparing the frosting in your double boiler.

4 squares bitter chocolate	Yolks of three eggs
1 cup confectioners sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup thin cream or milk

Melt chocolate in double boiler, beat sugar into egg yolks with a rotary beater and stir into chocolate; gradually add cream and stir for a few minutes. This recipe makes enough for filling and icing the cake. It may be spread on the cake without cooling, and will remain soft and gooey.

#### Quick Strawberry Jam

Wash and hull one quart of strawberries, and drain them as dry as possible. Place one cup granulated sugar in an aluminum saucepan, set it over the fire or in the oven, shaking and stirring till sugar is at the melting point but not caramelized. Then drop in the berries, cover saucepan, and bring to a boil. Remove cover, stir, and cook for 10 min-

utes. This recipe should be used only with the small quantities specified.

#### Try These Salad Dressings

If your family is losing interest in salads, try something new in the way of dressings to pep up their appetites:

##### French Dressing

Rub the inside of a small bowl with onion or garlic. Mix salt and pepper or paprika—a pinch of each—add three tablespoons of oil and one tablespoon of vinegar, beat till it thickens.

##### Boiled Dressing, Without Eggs

Bring to a boil one cup vinegar, diluted to taste, and 1 tablespoon each of butter and sugar, with salt and pepper to season. Cool, add 2 tablespoons thick sour cream.

#### Egg and Vinegar Dressing

Rub the yolks of two hard-cooked eggs to a smooth paste, season with salt, pepper, cayenne and mustard. Add one cup hot vinegar, stir until well mixed, and set aside to cool. After cooling, and just before serving, add the finely chopped whites of the eggs.

#### Bacon Dressing

This is good served over head lettuce that has been shredded or pulled apart. Use one-fourth cup of fresh drippings from carefully fried bacon to one tablespoon of vinegar. When the drippings are cool but still liquid, beat in the vinegar. Add salt if needed, other seasonings to taste. Break the crisp bacon into bits, sprinkle it over the lettuce before adding the dressing.



## More Tricks With the Electric Refrigerator

By SALLY LUNN

Do you like iced coffee? I love it! But the great problem is to get the coffee thoroughly iced without thinning it so much that the flavor is lost. Here is a good way to do this—make a good pot full of hot coffee, turn it into the ice trays of your electric refrigerator and freeze it. Then in serving, pour freshly made hot coffee over these cubes and you will have a rich, full-bodied iced coffee with all the flavor and no water dilution. If your preference is for iced tea, you can use the same idea by freezing hot tea instead of coffee.

Editorial and Office Assistants Union, A. F. of L., Local 20055, under the direction of Arthur Kallett. While they are getting the service under way every member of the staff is drawing the same pay, and it's a mere stipend. Several tried and true unionists are on the board of directors, including Rose Schneiderman of the Woman's Trade Union League, and Heywood Broun, president of the Newspaper Guild.

The reports are offered at \$3 per year for the full service and \$1 per year for a limited service which will cover many low-priced products in general family use. And there will be reduced price group membership fees for members of labor unions. Inquiries should be addressed to Consumers Union of United States, Inc., at Room 1435, 22 East 17th St., New York City.





# CORRESPONDENCE



## Special Correspondence

### Retraction

On pages 174 and 175 of our April issue there appeared an article written by R. B. Baker as press secretary of Local Union No. 474, I. B. E. W. Apropos this article we print below letters since received:

May 23, 1936.

Mr. G. M. Bugniazet, Editor  
Electrical Workers' Journal  
Washington, D. C.  
Dear Sir and Brother:

On pages 174 and 175 of the April issue of the JOURNAL there is printed an article forwarded by me for publication and for which I am personally responsible.

I want to advise in connection therewith that the article was written in haste and contains information that constitutes an injustice by me to the members named therein.

After honest effort on my part to determine the facts my conscience compels me to seek publication of my retraction of the statements contained in that article.

I could perhaps write these fellow members personal letters of apology, but I feel that if you will publish this retraction any harm done them through my article in the April issue will have been completely undone. Then too, the entire membership will be informed that the statements, though in error, were not made with malicious intent aforethought.

Apologizing to you for taking advantage of my position as press secretary of the local union in a manner lacking regard for the open forum features of the JOURNAL and for permitting myself to be so erroneously influenced by unsubstantiated statements, I am

Fraternally yours,  
(Signed) R. B. BAKER.

May 23, 1936.

Mr. G. M. Bugniazet, Editor  
Electrical Worker  
I. B. E. W. Headquarters  
Washington, D. C.  
Dear Sir and Brother:

Our interest in the welfare of the membership of the I. B. E. W. directed our attention to an article in the April issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKER, relative to conditions at Pickwick Dam. Because of our interest we proceeded to call upon Brother R. B. Baker for evidence supporting the entire article generally, and those portions of the article in particular that named or referred to members of the Brotherhood.

Our best endeavors resulted only in a conviction by our executive board that Brother Baker's article was erroneous. It must be stated as a fact, however, that Brother Baker admitted the error and indicated his intention of having his retraction of his statements published in the ELECTRICAL WORKER.

Please be advised that our desire to as far as possible prevent in the future any repetition of opportunity for erroneous implications regarding organized electrical workers has caused us to seek and obtain the resignation of Brother Baker as press secretary of Local Union No. 474.

We believe that publication of a statement by Brother Baker will constitute justice to

the members referred to in the article written. The statement is that the article was:

"\* \* \* in error \* \* \*"

Fraternally,  
(Signed) JOHN V. EGGLE,  
President, Executive Board of  
Local Union No. 474.

In view of the information contained in the above printed letters we hereby advise through the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS, that the letter printed in the April issue, as received from R. B. Baker, was erroneous and in justice to all I. B. E. W. members, we advise all readers of its retraction.

### L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

A manufacturers' exhibit of modern electrical equipment was held at Triangle Hall, only real union hall in St. Louis, on May 29, with a fish fry for the men of the electrical industry. The meeting was well attended. Many old timers were in the party of 400.

Al Bohn representing Steeltubes, Inc., showed the boys how simple it was to bend that light pipe used by "Lovers of 'Light' Work," the newly formed organization based on the principles of the sub-conscious mind actuating over matter or something. Defined—using the mind instead of muscle. Al, by the way is that rotund boy with the Quaker Oats smile who used to be at the city counter of the old Manhattan Electric Supply Co., doing his stuff in several states in the Mississippi Valley. We understand his wife is on the outs with him because he sleeps with Steel Tubes by his side, nightly.

Mr. Williams, of the Bussman Fuse Company, said this was one of the many blowouts to be given by the electrical manufacturers in this territory. More blowouts is what Mr. Williams insisted on, for every fuse blown means the purchase of another link or fuse.

Forstel, representing the SquareD, satisfied the boys that the affair was a knock-out and that knock-outs in all SquareD boxes really come out easy if you will read the instructions on how to knock them out. (The writer, for one, remembers when you needed two hammers, three chisels, a stick of dynamite, and then order a new cabinet to complete the job in a workmanlike manner.)

Bill Weinheimer, the jovial bachelor and sales manager from Graybar Electrical Supply, was there with his smiling make-up and line—"How many carloads of pipe do you think you can use this year?" He was the representative from Graybar, and everybody was the representative from the wet bar.

John Barry representing I. A. Bennett was supposed to be there by all means. He, by the way, was the little man elected to bring the piano. It was rumored that John got on the wrong truck and instead of bringing the piano he brought eight half barrels of beer, and had to take the truck back to the brewery, so Little John was very conspicuous by his absence.

Old man Faig, of Faig Electric Co.; Dick Osborne, of Richardson Electric Co.; John Kindall, of Koeneman Electric Co.; Goldfader, of the St. Louis Electrical; Roy Hoskins, of Sunlight Electric Co.; Richardson, himself, of Richardson Electric Co., and many

others too numerous to mention, enjoyed the good fellowship of wiremen, maintenance men, contractors, supply house and manufacturers representatives.

Art Shading, who has staged a marvelous comeback in the electrical industry, was there from the beginning of the exhibition until the doors were closed, and with the help of each and everyone helped each other have a wonderful time. It was the consensus to have more of these gatherings to create better understanding between all men of the electrical industry.

Many changes are taking place in St. Louis, for the best, and by the middle of summer we expect all men to be working full time.

Best of luck and happiness to all of my fine feathered friends, extra fine feathered friends and tufted foul friends.

Serving the I. B. E. W. from Local No. 1.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN,  
A Lover of "Light" Work.

### L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

There is a verse in the old Testament starting out with the words, "Cast your bread upon the waters." Our local saw the modern version of it just recently. At the time that floods were raging over the eastern part of our country, this local, heeding the old saying that he who gives quickly gives twice, sent a small sum of money to one of the locals situated in the storm center, without waiting for any appeal from them for help. We received a letter from them this month stating that they were amazed to find that there was such a spirit of brotherly love prevailing in our great Brotherhood, that a local could be willing to help another local in times of distress without waiting to be asked. Enclosed in the letter was a check for 10 times the amount we had sent to them, plus our original donation, in gratitude for our brotherly act. For obvious reasons we do not mention the name but if any of the members of that local read this article they are hereby notified that No. 8 fully appreciates what they have done and hopes that we may be able to return the favor in the future.

By the time this appears in print, there is a strong possibility that a 40-year-old fight against the Bentley Company in this town will be settled to the satisfaction of all union men concerned. Labor can win any battle provided they have perseverance and patience enough. There was a report in the papers that a glove factory in an Indiana town had threatened to move their plant to this city when the help went out for better conditions, stating that there were no labor troubles here. How different that sounds from the paper publicity this city has been given in the last few years! The campaign is under way to put the residential builders under the union label. With an estimated shortage of some 6,000 homes and money being easier to get to finance building, a boom in this class of work is expected this summer and we are going after it with all our energy. One real estate firm has already announced that they are planning on the construction of 75 homes in the \$5,000 class.

If this work relief deficiency bill goes through the mill at Washington as planned



there is a strong possibility that the 30-hour week will go along with it. It also provides for the payment of the prevailing wage. It behooves every union man to get on the tail of all those WPA workers and get them organized and have them pay a little on the cost of this struggle to pay a saving wage.

Our good Brothers who have been acting as self-appointed sidewalk inspectors for the last four years have a more roseate future ahead of them. Recently the local newspapers contained articles stating that four of the larger manufacturing plants in the Toledo district have planned expansions at a cost of over \$1,500,000. As these plants are of the type that use current in a multiplicity of ways, the boys will soon be taking the rust off tools long idle. What with the bonus about to be paid and prospects of work for the rest of the summer and fall ahead of them they are taking a more cheerful slant on life and some of them are looking the new cars over. The Lord only knows there are some terrible wrecks being run around this town. Several of the boys took advantage of an opportunity to go to work in a town some 300 miles from here where there was more work than wiremen.

As I haven't seen anything in the JOURNAL from the "Duke" of late, I fear that he may be indisposed, so I will take the time right now and give him a buzz and see what's ailing him. So long!  
BILL CONWAY.

#### L. U. NO. 26, NAVY YARD BRANCH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

We witnessed the breaking up of a hard winter and the coming of spring since the JOURNAL last heard from our local through this particular source. In common with most of the country, we had some experiences with flood. On March 20 a large portion of the Potomac backed into the Navy Yard, necessitating a two-day shut down of the entire yard—that is, with the exception of the electric department. Thanks to certain precautions taken by our department and some steady pumping by the fire department, we kept our power plant running throughout. Most of the gang made a couple of days overtime pay as compensation for sloshing around in the cold water in rubber boots, some of which were very porous.

Another important event in the history of our local took place on April 24, this time not at the Navy Yard, but at the Kennedy-Warren. It was one swell banquet arranged by our now famous entertainment committee, Brother Tommy Stuart, maintainer of elevator equipment; Brother Harry Weisbrod, maintainer of a little of everything, and, last but not least, Brother Tom Crann, maintainer of an establishment for aid to the thirsty. Among our invited guests were our International President, D. W. Tracy; Commander Brown, production officer of the Navy Yard; H. T. Morningstar, master electrician of the Navy Yard; A. S. Waters, senior quartermaster in our department; W. S. Jones, of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department; William F. Kelly, who helped organize our local; Joseph McDonough, our toastmaster, and union representatives from the pattern makers, boilermakers, machinists, draftsmen and optical workers.

Brother Cheney and his band of outlaws furnished us with string music while most of the boys accompanied them on a pitcher of beer. Incidentally, most of the boys performed pretty well on the last-named instrument. Brother Walter Wilson enjoyed an exciting and bewildering evening as is usual on occasions of this kind. We hope some day to publish a booklet entitled, "The Adventures of Mr. Wilson." It will be our idea of interesting and instructive reading.

#### READ

Licensing as a certificate of competence, by L. U. No. 177.

Electricians, air conditioning and stream-line trains, by L. U. No. 214.

Putting the label on switchboards, by L. U. No. 713.

Dredging gold in the Northwest, by L. U. No. 77.

"Bread on the waters," by L. U. No. 8.

New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association outwits the censor, by L. U. No. 102.

—And all the other scintillating news reports of the electrical trade, by local union correspondents.

The old midnight shift finds your press secretary very groggy, so perhaps I had better sign off while this stuff is still readable.  
CLARENCE DURAND.

#### L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Just another hot day and nothing good to drink, except water. Guess I will blow off some hot air. Quite a few of our members have employment but we still could use a number of jobs to fill the gap. Do any of our members know where and how to get a pension for men over 45? You know the ages of 45 to 65 are the toughest years in life and those who can keep the wrinkles out of their bellies for 20 years will be as famous as King Tut. Well, so far, I am along with others on the R. A. job. It's supposed to be 36 hours at \$1.65 rate and as near as I can see it the former officials of the — R. R. electricians are all bosses and making the said 36 hours. The union men are getting whatever time is handed down. You see, Mr. Roosevelt made this job for an undivided living, according to the way it is working at present. However, I am hoping and expecting a change on it. How can one tell?

Some of our boys are employed in the shipyards, enough to keep off relief; others are at different kinds of work. A bunch are up around Michigan. You know the ramblers, Slim Manel and Miller Brothers. One firm is working overtime—and a word of advice to them is, save your money, boys, it's only a teaser. Don't get independent and nigger rich. There's years ahead and your best friend is the dollar.

What is wrong with Bachie, in Atlantic City, N. J.—got a boom on? See Ho-Bo Ben is filling in for 210. Somebody said you fellows were still trying to shoot Karpis. Sure would like to have one more season's work there before I pass on. I got a good break when I was there and so did every member of any other local.

Well, boys, here it is June and the election of two presidents ahead—one for the United States and one for Local No. 28. That is where some come in and some go out. The word has not been said as to the future officers but I guess we can expect a change. That means those with a chip can brush it off and those without don't have to. Each member in good standing can vote once; no repeaters. Better get your standing before you accept a nomination. Remember the 1934 election.

Pat, I suppose you will have your men down there by the time you read this, but that

physical examination is the bad part of the joke. Your men requested are in my mind over the age and transportation without any earnings is not so hot. If one could take the examination here, things would be different. Herman Meeder and Bill Ebauer failed to pass the B. and O., as husky as they are. Jim Rose failed the shipyard, too, as did a number of other huskies. Carl Sholtz and Whitey Hoffman have been at bat for some of the boys. Carl Sholtz acted for 17 men on the Berwyn job. The first day we started the super was going to send us all home until a later date, but Carl saved the day and all hands went to work.

Even the nonunion men who were there were much surprised and now he is their best friend. And our boys surely did appreciate the way he handled the situation. It's a long story I can't write, but ask me if you want the rest. After all, he has had plenty experience as secretary and executive board secretary and foreman on jobs; guess it only came natural.

Wonder what the boys will do with the bonus money? Mine is a big beer. Next time I will give you the names of the new officers for the coming two years, and I truly hope it will be the choice of the members. I only have one more letter left, so until then I will save the hooey.  
PARKS.

#### L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Cleveland is at this time bubbling over with industrial activity. The building trades are busily whipping into shape the exposition buildings on the lake front which they promise to have ready for the opening date the latter part of June.

It is sure a great blessing to see so many of our men employed, after their long period of idleness. The outlook is still very good for the building line, as there are three housing projects to be completed which is good for a year or more and will employ many hundred men. I can not speak so well for the other companies in our line of work, the illuminating, and Mother Bell. While there are many new installations and renewals of service, they have failed to recall many of their employees that were laid off during the slack times. This is not at all pleasing or promising, to say the least.

Cleveland is going to be one of the busy cities this summer, with some of the largest conventions in the country convening here. Among them are the Locomotive Engineers, which will last about a month; the Republican National Convention lasting four years (maybe), in September the American Legion and the National Union for Social Justice in the same month, and the Industrial Exposition lasting from June until October. So all of our time will be taken up with many visitors and a vast amount of money will come into our city, which we hope will return to us some of our business and restore some of the old prosperity we formerly had.  
JOSEPH E. ROACH.

#### L. U. NO. 59, DALLAS, TEXAS

Editor:

The most brilliantly lighted compact area in the history of world fairs will greet the visitor when the gates of the Texas Centennial Exposition are opened on June 6 for a run of 177 days.

In the consummation of this achievement in the closing days of the building program at the exposition approximately 500 electricians, members of the International Brotherhood, were employed on the site. Their pay averaged more than \$5,000 a day, the scale being \$1 an hour straight time, and time and a half for overtime. Relations between the exposition management and the



Brotherhood were pleasant at all times during the giant construction program.

As the exposition opens the estimate is that between 400 and 500 electricians will be employed on maintenance and operation throughout the period of its run.

Members of the organization throughout the world will be interested in the unusual lighting features of this world's fair, being held to commemorate a century of progress as an independent sovereignty and as a state in the American Union, as well as to give reverence to the romantic history of the territory under the flags of six nations.

A feature of the general lighting effect, thus installed, is a battery of 24 36-inch searchlights. Each of these will produce 60,000,000 candle power, making a total of 1,500,000,000 candlepower. The current will be produced by a motor driven generator of approximately 350,000 watts power.

In addition to this the United States Army has sent a battery of searchlights from Fort Crockett, Galveston, under the command of Col. Richard Donovan. These lights are six feet in diameter and produce 3,000,000,000 of candlepower.

There are more than 3,000 floodlights on the grounds. The total connected load of the exposition and the 150 exhibits is in excess of 15,000 kilowatts of light and power.

In the Hall of Electricity, devoted to the achievements of the men who invent the latest devices and execute their installation, there are many interesting exhibits of this greatest force in the lives of the people and in commercial pursuits.

The American Telegraph and Telephone Company is offering a number of novelties. One is a demonstration of long distance calling, in which free service on bona fide calls is given for demonstration purposes.

Perhaps the most beautiful and at the same time most technical of the electrical exhibits is that of the Westinghouse Electric Company. An electrically operated fountain is among its outstanding features.

The fountain is so illuminated that an effect of weaving color, with swirling, swaying columns of water is produced. It requires 21 minutes for the colors to make a complete cycle.

An oil pumping rig, operated by electricity, is representative of this great southwestern natural resource. Replicas of modern electrically-driven, stream-lined trains, built to scale, attract wide attention.

Rural electrification, electric kitchens and laundries, and household appliances of the latest designs are present at this exhibit. The electric eye, electric welding, and various sorts of incandescent lights are interesting features.

The Electrical Building, in which are housed the varied industries and communications exhibits, has a gross area of 123,872 feet. The cost was \$399,627.

The master art of the journeyman electrician will win the praise and arouse the wonder of the more than 12,000,000 of visitors expected at the exposition, as night falls. Some 3,000 floodlights will then be in use to illuminate the buildings, facades, towers, banners and landscaping of the \$25,000,000 plant. Large areas of buildings finished in neutral colors glow under the application of vari-colored lighting. Floodlights are built into pylons and concealed by landscaping set back of buildings. Featured areas will have mobile control of several colors, giving wide range of mixtures and color patterns.

Unique designs of combination units and banner standards light streets, roadways and walks. These multiple type units are served from transformer vaults at strategic

locations throughout the grounds. Approximately 350 units have been installed, their designs harmonizing with the buildings and the character of different areas in the grounds. Some of the newer light sources have been incorporated, while several hundred smaller units illuminate grass plots, shrubs, gardens and parkways.

A battery of 24 searchlights, with a total of 1,500,000 candlepower, pierce the night and illuminate fireworks and other spectacular effects.

Striking color effects are created by underwater lighting installed in a number of fountains and lagoons.

Initial installation on the exposition grounds has required 20,000 incandescent lamps and 20,000 feet of gaseous tubing. Interior lighting has been principally architectural, creating much of the decorative effect. For this purpose 6,500 kilowatts are needed.

Except where brilliance and sparkle are required, the entire plan is to keep light sources concealed. The unusual length of many of the buildings requires longer feeders than ordinarily required. In most cases branch feeder wire is carried in six-by-six metal wireway. Approximately every 40 feet is a lead center with branch wiring to serve two booth spaces with four watts per square foot, plus corridor lighting for the area involved.

To facilitate switching, control for most of the lighting throughout the buildings is concentrated in one principal control room where all the lights in the 50 or more buildings may be killed by pulling feeder switches.

In general four classes of lighting service are required on the grounds. Interior lighting, to be killed at closing time; interior lighting and power for work lights, utility spaces, etc., where 24-hour service is required; decorative outside lighting, required after nightfall only, and such exit and other lighting as is desirable to maintain an emergency source in the event the regular system fails. For emergency lighting batteries are provided with automatic throw-over switches.

The primary system of distribution calls for 13,000 volts and 4,160 volts, depending upon the direction of service. Total primary circuit lengths are 17,000 feet, and secondary mains total 20,000 feet.

The contract for floodlighting represents an expenditure of \$101,000, and street lighting \$62,500. Entire interior and exterior lighting program represents an expenditure of approximately a half million dollars.

W. J. Cox,  
Business Manager.

#### L. U. NO. 65, BUTTE, MONT.

Editor:

I missed last month and will get busy. Things in the big mining city are in a fair condition. Not much money put out but plenty of work required to get by without trouble. We are governed by the price of copper. Not the copper in manufactured articles. Raw and manufactured means much to the copper company, but not to us. I am not simple minded enough to blame any company or corporation for this. Enough for copper.

Let us look at our political outlook at the present and almost four years past. I have quite consistently been Democratic in national affairs. This year I am not. Hugh Johnson told us in San Francisco that all labor laws were unconstitutional. He was finally kicked out. He spoke out of turn.

There has been no legislation passed by our so-called saviors that was not declared unconstitutional. The man sitting in the

White House knew that would be the final chapter. You and I, Mr. Working Man, have been taken for a ride. The man in the White House is surely a real magician. The capitalist is not going to hurt his class. That is Roosevelt. All large corporations have made more money under Roosevelt—with 49 per cent less employees—yours and mine. The President has done nothing to try to make laws to help the masses that toil. Roosevelt is not going to help you. He is not in our class. I cannot help thinking that he is as good as re-elected, but not by my vote.

Well, Mr. Electrical Worker, here is hoping that we can devise some way to get a union man's constitution and elect our heads of the grand office by popular vote instead of G. O. P. tactics that are controlled by about 1 per cent of the local unions.

R. G. WHITEHEAD.

#### L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

A ton of gold dust worth half a million dollars arrived in Seattle from the Klondike on July 17, 1897. The news was given to the world and a major mining stampede was soon under way. The panic of '93-'97 vanished as if by magic. Now 39 years later nearly all of the old placer camps, not only in the Klondike and Alaska, but throughout the West, will produce more gold than in any boom year. This is due primarily to the New Deal, the higher price of gold and modern mining machinery. A placer drill locates the gold and the bucket dredge, the hydraulic dredge or the drag-line shovel with proper gold saving equipment extracts the gold from the gravel. The process costs from four to 20 cents a cubic yard.

It is reported that a dredge near Nome, Alaska, working an old placer creek, is in gravel running as high as \$20 to the yard; the dredge has a capacity of 16,000 yards a day.

On Swauk Creek, about 100 miles east of Seattle near the Blewett Pass in the Cascade Mountains, where gold was first discovered in 1881, there will be three or more drag-line shovels or bucket dredges working this summer. That camp produced \$2,000,000 worth of gold in the early days. One of the few nickel projects in North America is in this district.

A dredge master estimates that a section of the Canada to Mexico auto highway in northern California has more gold in the gravel than any freight truck running between Frisco and Portland could haul away in one load. His dredge has worked on both sides of the road; the "clean up" on this dredge is not known.

A dredge is working up to the city limits of Helena, Mont., the earthquake city. Should this city be completely destroyed they could mine the gravel and receive a handsome reward for their loss of property. Helena demonstrates the potential wealth of the West. It takes earthquakes, depressions and Democrats to show us how rich we are.

Friends of the writer have a gold and iridium placer mine in southern Oregon. Iridium is one of the rare metals of the platinum group. It is worth \$40 an ounce. Gold is worth \$35 an ounce, if it is pure; placer gold is never pure. When you sell your gold by the ounce better weigh it on the butcher's scales. It will weigh more, since a troy ounce is heavier than an avoirdupois ounce.

A prospector attending the mining congress recently held in Seattle reported a gold property of 320 acres on the Klamath River in Oregon that carries values averaging \$2 to the cubic yard; the average depth of the gravel is 18 feet. Remember there are over



4,800 square yards to an acre and six yards deep would make the desert land worth something like \$57,000 an acre.

There is a very serious fault with these claims—there is no water. The river is 1,500 feet below the land and four miles distant. They will have to wait until a transmission line is built to pump water for mining.

This property was not reported by an accredited engineer, and therefore, the report may not be authentic. However, it does bring our attention to the need of more transmission lines in Washington and Oregon.

It is safe to estimate that the placer miners will find more gold than it would take to balance the federal budget. All prominent engineers know this; a few will not admit it. At that, placer gold is not as important as some other minerals in the West. There are 21 metallic and 37 nonmetallic minerals in Washington.

Ores, such as copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, chromium, antimony, beryllium, manganese, aluminum and magnesium need electric power for mining and metallurgical reduction plants.

Let us consider magnesium, a metal that will undoubtedly replace steel in the manufacture of automobiles and aeroplanes. Dow metal, the trade name for magnesium alloys, in comparison with steel of equal weight is 13.11 times stronger and has a stiffness 19.55 times as great. Compared with duralumin, dow metal is 1.71 times stronger and has a stiffness 2.54 times as great. Dow metal is readily machined, forged, riveted or welded. Dean A. E. Drucker, of Washington State College School of Mines and technical advisor for the Washington State Planning Council, points out that "there are 7,000,000 tons of magnesite ore in one deposit alone in Washington, and that there may be more." Dean Drucker further states: "Other electro-metallurgical industries than the production of aluminum and magnesium are possible in the state of Washington. If these industries are established, a large part of the problem of the utilization of Grand Coulee and Bonneville power will be solved. The increase of population resulting in such an industrial growth will consume private as well as public power."

It is estimated that for each man employed in the mining industry there are five others given employment in other industries. Mining can be developed without oppressing anyone. It seems possible that the government could develop the mining industry to a point where the individual can make a living in such an open fashion that all can profit.

Through the leadership of our international representative, Scott Milne, and our business manager, George Mulkey, Local Union No. 77 has grown in three years from a membership of 125 to over 1,200. We will have practically a closed shop in the Pacific Northwest, and therefore we can view our problems from our employers' viewpoint. Their problems are our problems; they need a larger market for electric power, and we need more jobs.

The best solution, we feel, is to develop our mineral resources as a national policy, similar to the constructive program of the Department of Agriculture to insure the farmer a market and fair returns for his products.



SETTING ON A GOLD MINE

A bucket dredge under construction in Idaho. The engineers know within 3 per cent how much gold they will take out of this ground.



Modern prospectors testing a river bar in Alaska. Notice the herd of caribou across the river.

The Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Seattle, through President Floyd Miles, invites all members of the I. B. E. W., their employers, and our federal lawmakers to visit the West during the Shrine national convention, to be held in Seattle, July 13 to 18, or at any subsequent time. Inspect the federal, private and municipal power plants, and also the undeveloped mineral wealth of Washington.

Brother Miles extends to all a cordial welcome to our annual picnic. Send a contestant to our pole-climbing contest. Past President C. L. Hardy holds the world's pole-climbing record, so far as we know. The Olympic games should have a pole-climbing contest; Washington would furnish a champion.

When you visit us, if you come by railroad, you can travel electric on the Milwaukee Road. Most railroads need lighter and faster passenger trains to compete with the automobile. A train built of magnesium alloys might end unemployment like a ton of gold from the Klondike ended the panic of '97.

FRANK FARRAND.

#### L. U. NO. 102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor:

The campaign for lower electric rates directed primarily against the Public Service Electric Company of New Jersey and sponsored by the New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association gathered new impetus through the medium of a display at the 113th Infantry Armory, Newark, N. J., from May 11 to 19, inclusive.

The New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association, through its committee on utility affairs, contracted for a booth in the New Jersey National Home Show, which was sponsored by the New Jersey Association of Real Estate Boards and the Newark Better

Housing committee; co-operating with the Federal Housing Administration. The committee on utility affairs spared no expense to make their booth an outstanding one, as the photographs reveal.

During the time of installation the booth was kept covered and was exposed for public gaze on Monday evening, May 11. The Public Service had contracted for 17 booths in the show, seven of these being directly across from the electrical workers' booth. When the electrical workers' booth was formally opened the Public Service immediately objected to the display and threatened to withdraw their 17 booths from the show if the electrical workers were not curtailed by the management.

Their objections were centered against the sign reading "Are You Interested in Lower Electric Rates?" and the distribution of literature relating to the electrical workers' campaign. After considerable bickering the electrical workers agreed to cover their sign reading, "Are You Interested in Lower Electric Rates?" in the manner shown in the photograph. Their literature was distributed freely.

Through the co-operation of northern New Jersey newspapers the fact that the electrical workers' booth was censored by the management under pressure of the Public Service Electric Company was advertised to the public. The reaction from this greatly assisted the electrical workers and the majority of people visiting the show immediately made

their way to the electrical workers' booth. Every person contacted at the booth was informed of the tactics employed by the Public Service Electric Company, which resulted in a strong public sentiment against the Public Service. In fact the booth attracted more attention by being censored than if it had been ignored in the first place.

The booth itself was one of the most outstanding booths in the show. The entire outline of the booth was made of red transparent material which was illuminated. The background was composed of a copy of the I. B. E. W. official emblem, the clenched fist being illuminated and worked from a flasher. At the entrance toward the left a "Jacob's Ladder" was constructed and attracted considerable attention. The demonstration was a success and allowed over 200,000 pieces of literature to be passed out to the public.

Local unions co-operating in the campaign are Nos. 52, 98, 102, 164, 211, 233, 262, 269, 358, 367, 400, 456, 581 and 675.

S. J. CRISTIANO,

Secretary.

For New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association.

#### L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Popular request requires that this month's letter to the JOURNAL take the form of an eulogy to one of L. U. No. 104's longest standing and most beloved members. It is quite the custom that, when any organization wants to do honor to one of its outstanding members, it publishes the fact so that all may know the great esteem in which she holds that member, and the appreciation she has for the life and labors of that one she wishes to honor. Local No. 104 would



do this very thing now. In the midst of her many activities and the rush of business that is so characteristic of these modern times, she, like a true mother, pauses to pay due homage to one of her favorite sons. Many are the names that rank high in the regard of L. U. No. 104, but none is higher or more prized than that of Michael J. Birmingham. And who among the list of her worthy sons deserves this tribute more than he?

In the long years of the local's existence no other member has stamped his life more indelibly on its records than has Brother Birmingham. And to him as to no other is the credit due for the fine, healthy, wide-awake and going labor union that it is today. What organization has not had flash across the pages of its history certain grand characters that have added much to the worth of that organization? But how remarkable it is when you find one of these grand characters associated with his organization at the present time; there with it at its inception, and identified with it all through the long years of its existence. May Local No. 104 have many more "such seeds within her breast."

No one who has ever really belonged to L. U. No. 104, or who has, with quickened heart, taken part in its work has ever felt that chance brought it into being or that luck kept it alive through all these years. Rather, is it not true that when, in the course of this old world of ours, a real work for the betterment of its people has to be done, in due time the means for doing that work are brought into being and in due order come the men who are to make use of these means. There has been and is at the present time a definite work of this kind to be done in Boston and vicinity. Local No. 104 has been duly assigned to that work. Lucky the men who have been called to work in that organization, and lucky the organization which can claim such worthy workers. But thrice lucky those who have grown old in such work.

But all this counts for little if not linked with the real reason why L. U. No. 104 points with pride and affection to Brother Birmingham as the member of whom she boasts. Prodigious work and unwavering loyalty ought to make that member of inestimable worth to his local; and surely it does. But when you find in that one ideals that make him a fit companion for kings and princes, an organization's pride in that one is surely justified. Where will you find higher aims or more exalted aspirations than those which animate the breast of the real, honest-to-goodness labor man? From a living wage to all the God-given privileges which were intended for all men, but which, unfortunately, the almost undeserving few have, what a galaxy of altruisms there are, and how they stir the heart of the true labor man for his brother laborer!

The genuine trade union man has these ideals and it is these ideals that make him the genuine union man that he is. And surely, when you find a man giving the whole of a good long life to the cause of organized labor, it is easy to conclude that it must have been that these ideals were his inspiration and aim. What a valuable man such an one is to the labor movement, and how a labor organization prospers under such leadership! Local No. 104 is both pleased and proud to make known the exalted place Brother Bur-

mingham holds in its membership both past and present.

And now a word from the chief executive of L. U. No. 104. President John O'Keefe is a life long friend of Brother Birmingham and he speaks as a friend and also in his official capacity:

"I am glad to add a personal word to this tribute to my friend, Mike Birmingham. Bouquets to the living are much more effective and lasting to be sure. I have nothing but praise to offer to the life and labors of one who has meant so much to Local No. 104 and to the labor movement in general. I have yet to meet a man, in the course of my work in the cause of organized labor, who has worked harder for the best interests of the local or was more faithful to the duties his local imposed on him. He was the first president of Local No. 104, and when he retired from active duty he retired as president also. The Metal Trades Council was organized by Brother Birmingham and he held several offices in other central labor bodies in and around Boston. And to him and his colleagues, who by their broad vision, unwavering courage and great self-sacrifice founded and maintained this great institution for progress, now flourishing and

functioning for the good and weal of the men and women in industry, I salute you, Mike, and wish for you all the good things of this life for many years to come."

And now, Mike, our hats are off to you. And to the very last man of us we wish for you continued health and continued prosperity. We extend to you anew that which you have always had—the warm friendship of common Brothers in the work of organized labor. And we pledge ourselves that Local No. 104 shall be kept to the high standard which you have cherished for it through these long years.

HAM.

## L. U. NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND AND MOLINE, ILL., AND DAVENPORT, IOWA

Editor:

The scarcity of articles in last month's issue of the JOURNAL looked like most of the press secretaries took time off to go fishing or some other favorite sport, but yours truly has no criticisms to make, because he also was among the ones missing, but guess his was just plain laziness, which is hard to overcome in the spring of the year.

Well, first off, most of the members of No. 145 are also on a vacation, starting the first week of May, but not by choice, but over a misunderstanding of the bosses. When the boys received their pay checks I guess the shops couldn't figure right and left out some of the money they should have added to the boys' pay checks, so the officers and the business agent called a meeting and informed the boys that the shops which couldn't figure right should take a rest for awhile. The misunderstanding in question is that the contractors promised to give the boys a raise in May, but failed to do so. But, guess by the time this goes to press everything will be O. K., so will give you more information in the next issue, also will give you the names of our new officers for the next two years, as by that time we will have had election of officers.

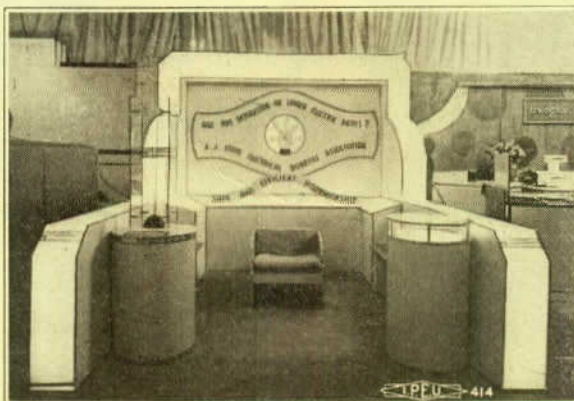
Brother G. O. informed me he had information that Brother Al Com-morn, now of Hollywood, Calif., took unto himself a wife. The members of L. U. No. 145 wish Al and his wife happiness and prosperity. Before going to Hollywood Al was a member of L. U. No. 145, and was well liked.

G. O. and his wife were talking about marriage, and she said, "G. O., what a lot of men stay single, don't they?" "Yes," said G. O., "but just the same just as many men marry as women."

Woods, our business agent, in making his rounds from job to job came in contact with a laborer on one of his jobs, and the laborer gave him this: "Mighty mean man I'm working for now." "How come?" said Woods. "Well," said the laborer, "my boss took de legs offen de wheelbarrow, so's I can't set down and rest."

Paulson was trying to do a Brother a good turn one day, who had just come to town, and was inquiring of him, "Do you owe any back house rent where you came from?" "No," said the Brother, "I don't owe any back house rent, we had modern plumbing where I came from."

Received a letter from Brother George Kling, of California, inquiring the health and prosperity of the boys of L. U. No. 145. The boys all



This highly attractive booth was the center of interest in the show held at Newark, N. J., by the Federal Housing Administration. The booth was the work of the New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association. It faced the row of booths presented by the Public Service Corporation. It is a tribute to the skill, energy, and intelligence of the Electrical Workers that their single booth attracted more attention than the six or eight booths offered by the utilities.



The New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association engaged in a sharp conflict with the Public Service Corporation and used their booth to let the people of New Jersey know about the high utility rates charged by the Public Service Corporation, and the unfair labor practices maintained by this huge corporation. Efforts were made during the exhibit by the Public Service Corporation to force the electrical workers out, but they stood their ground and were most successful in accomplishing their important aim.



wish George the same, and glad he inquired of them. George was a member of L. U. No. 145, and also electrical inspector of Rock Island.

Was amused in April's issue the way the Boy Scouts of Fort Worth, Texas, put Brother Bachie, of L. U. No. 211, on the pan, but guess we all make mistakes some time.

Our champion gardener, in his spare time, no other than Brother Lyons, is busy trying to make potatoes and tomatoes grow on the same plant. Last year the local paper gave him a big write-up on the success of his garden and grafting of trees, but his next set-up will be to experiment in grafting cucumbers and squash on the same vine, but with no fooling, Jim has a pleasing place to look at.

The other day we of the Tri-Cities were fortunate in seeing a sight we used to see 15 or 20 years ago—a raft of logs on the Mississippi River going through the locks, which was a common sight 20 years ago, of rafts coming down from north to the saw mills of the Tri-Cities to be cut up in lumber, but those days are just memories now.

Work is fair around here, but there could be lots more to keep the boys busy.

One of the Brothers had a run-in with his wife and got this: "Ernie, did you ever do a good day's work in your life?" Ernie: "Do you mean altogether or just at one time?"

CLOUGH.

#### L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

The editorial from the "Electrical Contracting" magazine, which is reproduced on page 205 of the May JOURNAL, is highly interesting.

If you will allow me space, I would like to give you the answer of one who has worked under a journeyman's license law since 1916, and who has for a number of years been a member of the examining board which helps to administer the law.

Perhaps it would be well to add that as far as the writer is aware, the electrical contractors are as much in favor of the law as we are—we even find some journeymen who are against it.

I would say that the reduction of poor workmanship is in itself not sufficient reason for licensing electricians, although it is of major importance to the protection of the public against "wildcat" wiring. Mr. Contractor has been selling the idea for years to his customers, that inferior wiring is costly as well as dangerous, and he has been able to maintain more or less of a "front" because of his ability to sell this idea—otherwise the electrical contractor would be competing with so-called "handymen," who can do the job "just as good."

Would Mr. Electrical Contractor be willing to trust the health of his wife and children to the unlicensed quack doctor? Of course not. Neither would he be willing to trust them to an unlicensed "journeyman" doctor, who might—if he were allowed—be working under some licensed physician. Neither would he want them to swallow the pills compounded by an unlicensed druggist, even if the man were working under the direction of a registered pharmacist. He would not feel the confidence in the man unless he were registered as a competent man, certified as being competent by his superiors.

They say that journeymen have no responsibility to the public, that the contractor alone has that responsibility. Perhaps the kind of journeymen they are talking about do not feel the responsibility. It is a known fact that many customers want a certain journeyman—and will have him, regardless of what employer he is working for. They don't care who the employer is as long as



Drawn especially for the Electrical Workers Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin.

they can get the man who has been delivering the goods.

All of the agreements I have ever seen hold the employee responsible for defective workmanship—the public knows this and is ready to put its faith in the men of an organization that will guarantee the work of its members.

In our city at least, the inspector holds the journeyman responsible for infractions of the rules. It is true that the contractor is bonded to guarantee the city (utility) against loss or damage if the contractor can be held to blame, but the journeyman's name goes on the application for permit and his license is held subject to revocation for any infraction of the rules.

How many contractors nowadays stay on the job—or even visit it occasionally to actually supervise the work? From my own experience, very few. They have every confidence in the man's ability to put the job in right—because he has been certified by the

board of examiners as a competent man. The contractor who will work an unlicensed man—in cities where a license is required—is taking the chance of having to do the job over, at the loss of his money, materials, and perhaps the good will of his customer. He deserves what is coming to him.

The licensing of journeymen does not create an opportunity for unfair competition if the law is so drawn as to prohibit the journeyman mechanic from doing work except under the supervision of a master. Our union agreement prohibits journeymen from doing work for other than a qualified employer—except maintenance work which is permitted under a separate section of the licensing law. We do not permit union journeymen to solicit work for other than their own employer. Perhaps if the electrical contractor who fears the competition of a licensed journeyman has never heard of a union agreement, and would investigate this feature, he would learn that there are other ways to regulate journeymen.



We have a man in the field here who co-operates with the licensed contractors to see that the journeymen do not infringe on the work of the master electrician. And now we come to "meat in the cocoanut." They claim that "licensing would place control of the labor situation in the hands of outsiders—and in the case of labor troubles would work a hardship on both workers and employers."

Just who they mean by "outsiders" is not entirely clear, but we suspect they mean the representative of the union—who is usually known by some such title. Like all other laws, whenever the time comes to pass when those in authority abuse their power—they will find themselves on the outside—sure enough. If there has ever been a labor shortage since the adoption of our local ordinance,

it was not created by the law. It is true that there are times when more labor may be needed and we have always found a way to supply them if they were competent.

I would like to hear of a case where a licensing ordinance has been used to boost labor costs. I would also like to hear of a case where labor is being paid too much for their work. As a general rule the fact that there is a license or no license has no bearing whatsoever on the wage rates. Some places that have a licensing law have lower scales than those places which have no restrictions. Neither can it be said that such laws are used to "organize a community"—we have never hear of the nonunion contractor reporting a "shortage of men." The woods are full of the usual brand of mediocre mechanics, which is

the type usually preferred by the nonunion employer. The license law is no obstacle for him because as a rule he can get one who has managed to get by the exams and work a flock of the half-baked kind under his protection.

They say that "it is obvious that the labor member of any examining board would be a union member." Why not? Since the law of averages gives the union mechanic a higher rating, he is usually representative of the majority of the mechanics in the vicinity. Suppose the member of the board were not a union member, would not the union members have as much right to claim representation, since they represent something or somebody, as the individual nonunion man who is authorized to represent no one but himself?

## FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

160 meter phone, 1963 K C	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.	W 6 L R S	Ralph F. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.
N 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.
W 1 A G I	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W 6 N A V	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.
W 1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W 7 A K O	Kenneth Strachn	Billings, Mont.
W 1 F J A	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W 7 B H W	H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.
W 1 I N P	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.	W 7 C P Y	R. Rex Roberts	Roundup, Mont.
W 1 I Y T	Henry Molleur	Dracut, Mass.	W 7 C T	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.
W 2 A M B	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.	W 7 D X Q	Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.
W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samaliois	Elizabeth, N. J.	W 7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.
W 2 B Q B	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 7 E Q M	Albert W. Beck	Big Sandy, Mont.
W 2 C A D	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W 7 F G S	C. A. Gray	Walla Walla, Wash.
W 2 D X K	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 7 F L	Geoffrey A. Woodhouse	Wolf Creek, Mont.
W 2 G A M	R. L. Petrask, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 7 F M G	F. E. Parker	Rockport, Wash.
W 2 G I Y	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 7 G G	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W 2 H F J	R. L. Petrask, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 7 I I	Sumner W. Ostrom	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W 2 I P R	Yonkers, N. Y.	Yonkers, N. Y.	W 7 S Q	James E. Williss	Dieringer, Wash.
W 2 S M	James E. Johnston	New York, N. Y.	W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.
W 3 J B	William N. Wilson	Philadelphia, Pa.	W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio
W 4 R O E	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 A V L	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.
W 4 B S Q	S. L. Hicks	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.
W 4 C H B	R. W. Pratt	Memphis, Tenn.	W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio
W 4 C Y L	C. W. Dowd, Sr.	Wetumpka, Ala.	W 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W 4 D H P	Albert R. Keyser	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio
W 4 D L W	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.	W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.
W 4 J Y	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W 4 L O	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 L Q T	J. H. Melvin	Rochester, N. Y.
W 4 S E	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 M C J	Albert S. Arkle	Weston, W. Va.
W 5 A B Q	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas	W 9 B R Y	Maurice N. Nelson	Rockford, Ill.
W 5 A S D	Frank A. Finger	Farmington, Ark.	W 9 C C K	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.
W 5 B H O	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas	W 9 D B Y	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.
W 5 C A P	William L. Canze	Houston, Texas	W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.
W 5 E I	F. H. Ward	San Antonio, Texas	W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa
W 5 E X Y	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.	W 9 E R U	Eugene A. Hubbell	Rockford, Ill.
W 5 E Y G	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.	W 9 E Z O	Vernon E. Lloyd	Rockford, Ill.
W 5 F G C	Milton T. Lyman	Shreveport, La.	W 9 G V Y	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.
W 5 F G Q	H. M. Rhodus	San Antonio, Texas	W 9 H N R	Geo. E. Herschbach	Granite City, Ill.
W 5 J C	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas	W 9 J P J	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa
W 6 A O R	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W 6 C R M	William H. Johnson	Lynwood, Calif.	W 9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W 6 D D P	John H. Barnes	Pacific Beach, Calif.	W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.
W 6 E V	Lester P. Hammond	Hollywood, Calif.	W 9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.
W 6 F W M	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 R C N	Darrel C. Priest	Jeffersonville, Ind.
W 6 G F I	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 R R X	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.
W 6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes	Beverly Hills, Calif.	W 9 R Y F	S. V. Jennings	New Albany, Ind.
W 6 H L X	Frank A. Maher	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa
W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.	W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.
W 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.
W 6 I B X	Barney E. Land	Hollywood, Calif.	W 9 V B F	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.
			W 9 V L M	Harold Fleshman	St. Joseph, Mo.

### Canada

V E 3 A H Z	Thomas Yates	Beaverdams, Ont.
V E 3 G K	Sid Burnett	Toronto, Ont.
V E 4 E O	W. R. Savage	Lethbridge, Ont.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION



Who could be held responsible if the non-union member of an examining board went "haywire"? No one. No union member would jeopardize his standing with the organization to the extent that he might leave cause for removal.

On the whole we do not see very much cause to get excited because the whole trend of the editorial sounds like the average open shop independent employer who believes in organization for himself but does not believe that it is good for his employees. At least we cannot believe that this sentiment is representative of the average electrical contractor who claims membership in the organization that is trying to make something of the industry.

If things run true to form you will find that quite as many contractors as journeymen will "raise up on their hind legs" over the expressions of the writer of that editorial—for I think a great many of them favor placing certain restrictions on journeymen. How else can you possibly control their actions? The nonlicensed journeyman has every chance in the world to "run the bases wild"—and does it.

E. C. VALENTINE,  
Business Manager.

Member Board of Examiners, City of Jacksonville, Fla.

#### L. U. NO. 196, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Editor:

I just picked up a November copy of the JOURNAL, wherein I read the letter by Brother Burnett, of L. U. No. 716. He expressed my sentiments perfectly. It is regrettable that we have so many in our organization who prefer to sit back and do nothing but squawk about how the officers and executive board carry out the work. These same Brothers continually decline offices or to work on committees. They would rather sit back and be in a position to criticize.

We received a letter from L. U. No. 642 asking us what the attitude of the Estwing Mfg. Co. is toward union labor. This firm manufactures hammers and is making a sales drive among union organizations to sell their product. They offer a free hammer to various locals who will write for it. Mr. Estwing is having a new home built with non-union electricians. Brother Collins, our business manager, contacted Mr. Estwing before the electrical contract was let and still it went unfair. The work at the plant is also being done by nonunion electricians, according to his own admission.

We have organized the local radio operators and welcome them to our organization. We feel confident that they will soon have an agreement which will improve their lot. Some of these operate amateur stations. I am sending their names and calls in a separate letter for the "Fraternity of the Air."

BILL LINDBERG,  
Recording Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 214, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

Hurrah for R. R. Local No. 214. After many months' absence it again appeared in print. Thanks to our Brother Foote, recording secretary, and thanks again for the compliments, however undeserved they may be.

Yes, it is true, as Charlie says, "It looks like old times on the C. & N. W. Ry." We are hoping and praying that these "old times" continue indefinitely. Our rule 26 has certainly showed its value in the present state of affairs.

At present air-conditioning is helping to keep some of our Brothers on the job and should increase in the future in spite of efforts on the part of others to deprive us of

our just rights. Streamline trains will likewise hold some hope for us in the future if we proceed cautiously and progressively forward. On the North Western we are experimenting at present with our men aboard. With the Diesel powered engine and its intricate electrical governing equipment, together with automatic train control, air conditioning and car lighting electric appliances of all kinds, radios and what-have-you electrical on these streamline trains, it would appear to the writer that an electrician in constant attendance is a necessity for efficient operation.

Along with this may I suggest to all our members to avail themselves of every opportunity to make a study of these types of equipment. In Chicago area our members can attend classes on these specific types of equipment every second and fourth Thursday at 354 W. 63rd St. Another fine school is that held in Clinton, Iowa, by our craft every Tuesday evening.

A good many inquiries have been received relative to the Retirement Act. Inasmuch as the act provides for an annuity to all employees 65 years of age and over who have an employment relation which carries on or after August 29, 1935, commencing June 1, 1936, and also provides for penalty of 1-15 reduction in annuity if continued in service without agreement on the part of employee and carrier, and owing to this fact, the retirement board has extended to August 31 before penalty begins without an agreement.

This last paragraph brings me to an issue which has lodged itself in my mind and cannot be dislodged, namely, is the present retirement act in its present state as beneficial as perhaps one which could be adopted within our own organization? While I do not wish my remarks herein to be catalogued as being against a retirement act, still I feel that we are paying entirely too much at 3 1/2 per cent of our wages for the annuity paid us at 65 years of age.

Let us presuppose we enter the service of a carrier at 35 years of age as an electrician, and let's take the average annual wage of \$1,800 as a basis. On this amount we would pay annually \$63. In 30 years it would amount to \$1,890. Under the present retirement act we could retire at 65 after 30 years of service and receive an annuity of \$75 per month. Of course, if you enter the service under 35 years of age you will pay more without receiving any more in the end.

In contrast, let's look at our own pension plan. After 20 years of continuous membership, and not 35 years of service, and reaching the age of 65, we receive a pension of \$40 per month and we pay 37 cents per month, \$4.44 per year, \$88.80 during the entire 20 years.

Suppose we increase our pension plan payments to \$80 per month, \$5 more than under the retirement act, and let's also presuppose that it requires an additional 63 cents per month, making a per capita to pension fund of \$1 per month, we would still be ahead by approximately \$50 per year.

The fact of the matter as I see it is, and I may be all wrong in my analysis, in so far as our local union is concerned, the saving of \$50 would pay the entire bill for a year of membership and this would include a \$1,000 insurance, a pension of \$80 per month, economic security, legislative action and a true knowledge of brotherhood in one of the best, if not the best, organizations under the sun.

Now that I have that pension idea dislodged, let me hear from you as to this idea. Perhaps our vice president, "Mac," will ride me, or perhaps our entire membership on railroads will knock my idea to pieces. Go right to it, boys.

In conclusion, permit me to say, attend

your union meetings—as Charlie says, "Don't disappoint Jack." There are many like "Jack," presidents of locals, who would like to see large attendance at meetings. Attend schools wherever possible. And, lest I forget, may I also say our dance was a huge success.

A. M. CORAZZA.

P.S.—Come back next month, Charlie. Your first effort was grand.

#### L. U. NO. 288, WATERLOO, IOWA

Editor:

For some time we have failed to have an article ready for the WORKER; however, at present we have some news and desire to get in this next issue.

Local No. 288 is unusually fortunate in having all members working and to have added three Brothers to our membership from other local unions:

C. R. Miller from Local No. 704, Dubuque, Iowa.

Al Gregerson, from Local No. 400, Fords, N. J.

W. C. Parrot, from Local No. 240, Muscatine, Iowa.

These together with our other 16 inside men are working almost full time.

On April 1 we also completed negotiation of a new working agreement, increasing hourly pay from 90 cents to \$1, and a 5 per cent increase added October 1. This was effected without loss of work or any publicity of any kind. Neither the contractors nor the local union officers desired newspaper comment because considerable work was in figuring stage, and it was felt that publicity might cause some of it to be dropped if it were found that craft wages were increasing. Practically all Waterloo building crafts increased 10 to 15 per cent.

At a recent date the inside wiremen of Local No. 288 were guests of the Crescent Electric Supply Company, local jobber, at a joint meeting with the public utility officers, the electrical contractors, the electrical inspector and two manufacturers' representatives, in the Iowa Public Service Company's basement auditorium. A fine meeting was held and an organization formed for furthering the interests of all concerned in the electrical installation field here in Waterloo. George Deyo is to represent Local No. 288 on this committee. Mr. Cerney of the General Electric Company, spoke on radial wiring, and Mr. Kirkland, of Trumbull Company, displayed new Trumbull safety switch equipment. Three large display boards of new G. E. devices were also displayed.

After the business meeting a dutch lunch was served and games of cards and ping pong were played. Everyone had a good time, and we are heartily in accord with this movement to band together the forces which make electrical installations possible and will do all in our power to assist the continuation of this organization.

The next meeting is April 30 with the public utility throwing the party.

I should mention that Local No. 288 also had a stag party recently at Hotel Russell Lamson which was well attended, "well organized" and enjoyed by all present. We plan another soon for our members, wives, and lady friends, which we expect to have at Electric Park's "Tavern on the Green."

In a recent municipal election the only hold-over city official was the electrical inspector, J. A. Hartleip, and it was entirely through the efforts of the members of Local No. 288 working in harmony with their employers that such was possible, since the new mayor and city council were in favor of an entire house cleaning.

As a result of this co-operation we expect to have a new electrical ordinance with real



enforcement and perhaps an all metal wiring clause, eliminating knob and tube and armored cable. If such is the case, it will make more work for us.

With best regards to all members of the I. B. E. W. until our next letter.

R. W. HEALD,  
President.

#### L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

The season advances and contrary to the opinion of the financial news writers, work is still plentiful in this locality. The pathetic part of the situation is that we have to give the boys a break who were never before interested in our organization. Our consolation is the fact that they are reconciled to the condition of having to be hired through our local.

Organized labor in this district is building for the future by attempting to have a real voice in their government. Plans are being formulated for the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party. A convention and mass meeting has been called for June 6 and 7. The workers may not have as much money to spend for a project of this kind as the old parties, but what they lack in that respect they make the score even in enthusiasm, unselfish co-operation and a vision of making this a better world to live in.

Akron is in the midst of a grand jury investigation of charges of assault and battery filed against three union employees of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, alleged to have beaten two non-union tire builders. If true bills against these three are reported by the grand jury they will have to stand trial on charges of assault to kill.

Counsel for the union workmen also entered pleas of "not guilty" for 31 workers already charged with violation of Ohio's anti-riot act. The men are accused of "herding and manhandling" employees inside the plant. Most of these men were taken from their homes and held for hours while excessive bail was asked. The prosecutor has the "finger" on at least 17 more, but gave his assurance they would not be arrested at such an inconvenient time to arrange bail.

It is reported that complaints were being laid before the regional labor board by the Goodyear local of the United Rubber Workers of America. The Goodyear Company will be charged with "intimidation of workers."

This alleged riot occurred after a "sit-down" in protest against some of the working conditions imposed by the management. The men felt these conditions were not in accord with the strike settlement agreement. It is a shame that such unharmonious relations exist between worker and employer, when they are mostly caused by the employer. It is especially regrettable that this strife comes now after the absence of violence during the recent strike.

If the reports of our entertainment committee are true, on the night of June 5 the boys of our local will shove their feet under the table loaded with platters heaped high with chicken and trimmings. We hope it is as good as promised and are sorry that this date falls before you get the JOURNAL or you would be welcome to attend. Ha! Ha!

C. W. MURRAY.

#### L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

Local No. 353 is working on a new agreement to take effect on June 24 of this year. We are meeting with strong opposition from a number of contractors, and at this date it looks like a fight. It is 10 years since this

local has had a strike and if this becomes necessary it may be the best thing that could happen. We do not intend to give away conditions we have fought for and enjoyed for 10 years without a real battle.

The Industrial Standards Act has been in force for a year now, during which time several flaws have been found in the act and amendments have been made in an endeavor to strengthen it and make it possible to enforce. We do not care to criticize this act too severely until there has been a chance to put these amendments into operation, but there is one thing that has been brought home to us very forcibly this past year, and should be realized by every member of this organization and that is: After we hold a conference with the employers and get a code of wages and hours recognized by the government, and applying to all work done in the electrical construction industry, this code is only in effect for one year, and when the year rolls around and it is again time to secure another code unless we have a strong organization we will get only what a weak organization can secure.

We are holding our biennial election on Thursday evening, June 25, and we would like every member to turn out and elect a group of officers that will be a credit to this organization, officers whom every member will get behind and support for the next two years.

CECIL M. SHAW,  
Business Manager.

#### L. U. NO. 526, WATSONVILLE, CALIF.

Editor:

The President's message asking for an additional \$1,500,000,000 for the WPA shows that he is still clinging to the NRA idea and is still trying to stir the people up against the Constitution.

He says that our big problem is unemployment, and that unemployment is the fault of private enterprise. He also says that private enterprise cannot absorb large numbers of new employees.

He seems to think that the federal government is the only one that can employ large numbers of people at low wages.

On one soil erosion project here, under government control, the men are worked eight hours per day at a wage of \$2.10 and had to furnish their own transportation to the job—a distance of about eight to 12 miles. After a strike of about one week some old trucks were furnished to haul the men to work.

The main thing is to hasten business recovery so that all can find productive employment at living wages.

Any person who will stop to think, knows that unemployment is not a cause, but a result, the result of the inability of the employers to expand their business.

The only way to end unemployment is by business recovery. If the government pays a gang of men to build a road some place that runs from nowhere to nowhere it has done several things.

It gives work to some men at smaller wages than these same men would get if working for a private contractor doing the same job.

It prevents a private enterprise from employing them, and also costs the taxpayers more than it would have cost by private contract. A private contractor would be put in jail if he tried to work his men at wages paid by the WPA, or do the class of work that is done under government supervision.

What we need is economical relief for those who need it, and the establishment of conditions that will encourage business recovery and employment.

Brother K. H. Grimes, of Local No. 494, admits he is back again after a long absence.

Brother K. H. probably would be very conspicuous by his absence yet, if some of the scribes (myself included) had not gotten his goat with our letters in the February issue. Sometimes it takes a shot of dynamite to get some of our Brothers to do the things that they should be glad to do.

Brother K. H. refers to Justice Holmes in his comments and to what he would have done had he been one of the present judges.

No, Brother K. H., I do not take delight in seeing all laws declared unconstitutional. Should the Supreme Court declare unconstitutional a law that I honestly thought was not so, I would be just as quick to voice my opinion as I have done on the AAA. It is my right as an American citizen to kick if I do not agree with the "raw deal."

On your reference to Brother Bachie's remarks, I have this to say: Brother Bachie and I have been friends and correspondents for some time and I heartily agree with him in regards to Al Smith. I am inclined to believe that you are a hide-bound Democrat. From personal experience with the present administration in regards to my veteran's compensation after service injuries, it has been enough to turn me against anything that they do.

However, K. H., I was glad to read your letter and am glad that you had the intestinal fortitude to speak out in church.

I am not a scholar of ancient times, but I do try to understand our modern problems, though I am free to admit that they are often hard to figure out.

Thank you for your nice letter, and now that you are back keep up the contributions.

P. C. MACKAY.

#### L. U. NO. 702, DANVILLE-CHAMPAIGN, ILL., ZONE B

Editor:

Quite some excitement around these towns in the last month with just gobs of new members joining our organization. It looks though that the Champaign people are just a wee bit smarter than those here in Danville, for there are quite a great many more over there signed up than there are here; but I think these employees not yet in will see the light before another 30 days are over.

The women's auxiliaries to the I. B. E. W., Danville, had a pot luck supper this evening (May 28) with about 80 in attendance, and after a very good supper we played cards, rolled marbles and such and had a good time in general.

Brother Eugene Scott, business agent, and our old pal, has been a constant visitor in our two cities the last three weeks and I think he has been busy fixing up something for the company union to play with June 1, 1936.

We have just another bone to pick with the powers that be now. Brother Weitzbaugh, of the engineroom, was laid off, with a lot of new men still here taking up space where good union men should be; but then maybe it won't be long before these gate crashers get the gate, and I hope the hinges tear a hole in their nether extremities.

The local city administration lived up to the usual norm that city government has made here in the past years by appointing as city meter inspector Frank Deal, who was not backed by organized labor. Brother A. Edwards, who had the endorsement of 38 local unions, was not even given any consideration in the appointment. Maybe it was because Edwards is an experienced meter man and knows all phases of meter testing, while the appointee as far as anyone knows is a very much inexperienced person.

This downright stepping on the wants of



the people of Danville will no doubt bring about the fall of Mayor Meyer's empire in time to come.

Well, my friend, it is time we close up here and save a few words for the next publication, at which time I think I will have some things to talk about in relation to our opening the contract June 1 with the proper parties here, in Champaign and other parts of this organization on I. P. L. properties.

S. L. HUGHES.

#### L. U. NO. 713, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

We have been rather busy lately with agreements, and when we settle the surface lines and elevated railway, everything will be pretty well straightened out except our label proposition on switchboards and panels.

Had quite a nice response from recent efforts to interest the membership in the union label for switchboards, and, although it may just be a dream, I have visions of the time when the Brotherhood will insist on union built apparatus on all installations.

Had quite a set-back lately on account of the president of the Chicago Electrical Contractors' Association, making a statement in which he informed their members that they need pay no attention to the label. Up to that time we felt we were really making progress.

Have often wondered why contractors who employ union employees for installation will so often indirectly employ nonunion labor on switchboards and panels. They, no doubt, would answer, if questioned, that it is in most cases a matter of price, but we say that to make the shops bear all the burden is unfair.

In our opinion, electrical contractors have no more right to shop for cheap-skate apparatus than they have to shop for cheap, nonunion employees.

The whole proposition boils down to a matter of control, and the control must come through the installation locals.

Our employers, in the switchboard branch of the trade, have told us many times they would be willing to pay their employees the installation scale if we could give them some assurance of fair competition.

Read an account a few days ago which stated the Westinghouse Electric Company will, in the future, base factory employees' wages on profits. Doesn't sound bad, but who is going to decide what scale the raises, if any, start from, how much profits should be made before an increase is given, hours to be worked per day, overtime rates and all other matters of interest to the worker? The company officials, to be sure.

The Westinghouse Electric is one of our worst competitors, and to see their employees in the switchboard branch of the trade get a raise doesn't make us angry, but the sad part is that they will still be about 25 cents per hour under our scale.

In closing will say the membership of Local No. 713 is still hopeful that there are brighter days coming for the shop electrical worker.

J. F. SCHILT,  
Business Manager.

#### L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Now that the vacation season is here once more I know that many of you are planning a week or two away from the daily grind. The question is: Will you spend this breathing spell wisely? If you are going to go modern you will probably talk this over with the Mrs. and the kids several weeks before the official take-off, and here is where you make

the fatal mistake, you give them all an opportunity to sneak down town and buy a complete outfit of clothing, all unknown to you who must foot the bill. The result is, you are about \$47 short in your vacation money before you even start out. Besides, whoever enjoyed mountain scenery breaking in a pair of new shoes? Dress comfortably.

When you actually do get out on the road don't try to make 600 or 700 hundred miles per day, one-half that amount is a nice day's drive. What you don't see this summer you can plan to cover on your vacation next year (if you keep your dues paid up). Places of interest, such as the Blue Ridge Mountains or Niagara Falls are not like miniature golf; they were here when you came into this world and very likely will still be doing business when you leave. If riding gets tiresome get out and walk, if you feel that you can trust your wife with your new car on a mountain road, you will have plenty of people wanting to give you a lift when you know that your own car is only around the next bend in the trail.

Walking is not crowded and you will never see more than one-tenth of your country from the upholstered seat of your automobile, the best part lies beyond the ridges where you never smell exhaust fumes and where you will not be bothered with the big shot in the new Packard with the loud horn. Besides, walking will give you a chance to test your physical condition, particularly if you are going up. If you puff and heave a little at first take it easy, if after several days you still find the trail tough going, better see the doctor when you get home or stay in more nights. You're not as young as you think, maybe.

If you are going camping you can obtain a lot of helpful information and sound advice from the National Park Service, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C. It's yours for the asking.

Did you read "There's Something New Under the Sun" in the last issue of the JOURNAL? A very timely article by a broad-minded Editor. One who gives some thought to the welfare of the people who will be living here 50 or 100 years hence.

We extend to Brother and Mrs. Everett Plumb our deepest sympathy during these anxious days and sincerely hope for Brother Plumb's early recovery.

To Brother and Mrs. Herbert Miller the local offers congratulations. Herb says it's a bouncing boy.

AARON SCHARLACH.

P. S. Did I hear someone say that there is a Local No. 305, I. B. E. W., in Fort Wayne? I don't believe it.

#### L. U. NO. 923, AUGUSTA, GA.

Editor:

The convention of the Georgia Federation of Labor was very well attended, delegates in large numbers from all divisions of labor being present and taking a very active part. Everybody was ready to do their part.

The federation re-elected A. S. Nance president without opposition. No better man could have been placed in this position. Mr. Nance is a miracle man, blessed with a naturally inspiring disposition, worshipped by labor and employers alike, always ready and anxious to help whenever called on.

All the speakers were well prepared on the various subjects discussed. All were dominated by one desire, to be helpful to labor. Every delegate was urged to work for peace and harmony in their respective crafts, to do away with personalities, put the best man at the helm and all work for the betterment of labor.

The electrical craft was well represented.

Many of the old timers stated this was the largest representation of electrical workers that they had ever witnessed at a state convention. We had two meetings of our own and discussed our various problems. Many useful ideas were advanced and taken back to various locals.

As stated before, all speakers urged the delegates to go back home and work for peace and progress. There never was, and I dare say never will be, a time when co-operation between employee and employer should dominate every situation, but this new era that has just dawned upon us calls for the utmost respect one for the other.

We are all human, or should be, and if there were some way of making employers see the difficulties that workers have to endure, they would be able to deal with them more sympathetically. And if workers could see some of the employers' troubles, the never-ending problems that some have solved, there would be a fellow feeling that would elevate all to a higher plane of understanding.

I don't know which creates more ill feeling, a depression or a war; both cause lamentable distress and greatly intensify bad feeling and disrespect for humanity as a whole.

Live and let live is a good slogan. We are all in the same boat, when it comes to existing. Rich or poor, good, bad and indifferent, we are here for only a short time. We brought nothing here and most of us will take less than nothing away.

Hate never was intended to be, not by human beings anyway. It's hellish product, and it often gives one a vision of the infernal regions—if you hate people you will be unhappy. More flies can be caught with sugar than with vinegar. Laugh and the world laughs with you, friendliness always comes back greatly intensified. Let's co-operate.

R. C. RAMSEY.

#### L. U. NO. B-1010, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

##### "For a Stabilized Radio Industry"

That the radio industry is in a chaotic condition is agreed upon by manufacturer, dealer, retailer, and trade publications.

Agreement is general that "something" must be done to "stabilize" the industry to eliminate "unfair practices" to end cut-throat competition, to curtail the bootlegger, to close the sweat-shop.

Any plan drafted towards these desirable ends positively must take into consideration the employees in the industry, for the radio industry is beset, now and for the future, with a labor problem.

Wages in the radio industry are about the lowest of any of the new mass production industries. Yet the class of help and the technical knowledge of the skilled classifications are more superior in requirements than other new industries.

Most manufacturers admit the foregoing defects and state they are helpless, caught as they are in a vicious circle of unregulated practices and chiseling individual competition. For one to increase wages and better working conditions, would immediately place him at a disadvantage with a less scrupulous competitor.

Yet this problem can be cured, and if the manufacturers can be induced to take a collective progressive step in labor relations they will be well on the way to setting their house in order, which will have a far-reaching salutary effect on the industry.

The local radio industry for the past three years has witnessed violent labor disputes, these amounting in losses and costs to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Labor disputes generally have taken and



will take place at the time when the manufacturer can ill afford disruption of his production schedule. Consider the past strikes in local radio factories.

Cornell-Dubilier Condenser Company, Bronx. Two strikes, involving hundreds of workers, lasting several months, hiring of detective agency, arrests, Supreme Court injunction trial. Aerovox Condenser Company, Brooklyn—Three strikes (becoming annual affair).

Micamold Condenser Company, Brooklyn, strike lasting several months, detective agency hired, arrests, Supreme Court injunction trial.

Dumont Condenser Company, New York City.

General Instrument Condenser Company, New York City, three strikes annually.

De Jure Amsco Condenser Company, New York City. Three strikes.

In the parts factories there have been a number of strikes, among these being:

Insuline Corporation, New York City. Federal Instrument, Brooklyn. Kenyon Transformer, Bronx. Baltimore Radio, New York City.

In the radio set assembly factories the entire local set industry has been involved in strikes, lockouts, or threatened stoppages, involving a tremendous dislocation of business, production and jobs.

Any industry stubbornly proceeding on its way without attempting to deal with or take cognizance of this problem, is indeed in chaotic condition. Can a reasonable plan be arranged for the benefit of manufacturer and labor? Can the manufacturer be assured of peace and harmony to secure orders at stated costs and to deliver scheduled production?

Representing labor we emphatically say "yes." We ask "are the manufacturers progressive enough, good business men enough to sit down, themselves or through their representatives, at a conference to work out a satisfactory solution during the dull season before production gets under way, or are they going to dodge the issue and wait until the trouble hits the other fellow first?"

In the field of organized labor there are two organizations. One is the Radio Factory Workers Union Local B1010 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This organization has just recently completed a merger with the I. B. E. W., the third strongest union in the A. F. of L., which has financial assets of over \$6,000,000, with 149,000 dues paying members. This is an industrial union, that is, it takes in all production workers in a single plant.

This local union has "signed-up" all the set manufacturers of the local industry under union contract with the exception of Pilot and Emerson who repeatedly are having labor trouble. A number of union contracts have been renewed several times.

Backed by the merger with the International Union, an aggressive organization campaign is being planned for the "busy season."

The other organization is the United Electrical and Radio Union, an independent organization not affiliated with the A. F. of L.

It is communist inspired and communist led, it receives subsidized aid from other sources than the recognized labor movement. Having failed to secure a charter from the American Federation of Labor, and having definitely failed to secure affiliation or merger with the Radio Factory Workers Union B1010 they merged with other independent groups and are planning an intensive drive on the radio industry this fall.

The attempt to set forth the organization in the radio labor field is not for the purposes of a "scare," but in the sincere hope that the manufacturer will understand that there is definitely a labor problem and how best

that problem can be met in the most business-like method for co-operative harmony and efficient production.

Having the majority of "set" manufacturers under individual union agreements, all of which have been renewed, and during which period the manufacturers all have enlarged and increased production and labor turnover practically eliminated, give this union the right to claim that it is a stabilizing force. We propose that one general agreement be entered into between the union and the manufacturers covering a particular section of the industry.

Such an agreement would mean each employer would work under one general wage scale, hour scale, and working conditions. The employer would then know stated labor costs, free from sudden increases, demands and stoppages, he would be at last free of the vicious circle which the decent employer detests of cutting wages down to sweat-shop levels.

Such an agreement would provide for the appointment of an impartial arbitrator to whom all disputes would be referred. In the meantime production would continue, all necessities for stoppages having thus been eliminated.

Such an agreement should provide for a two or three year period in order that production costs be well known in advance, agreement should be negotiated before busy season in order that the industry proceed unhampered.

The union would then act as the police of the industry. Unfair competition in regards labor costs would be immediately stopped, workers would be restrained from working in bootleg shops, bootleg shops would be immediately reported.

A publicity campaign should be jointly entered into to make the public conscious of "licensed" products in conjunction with the union label, guaranteeing products manufactured under decent American workmanship and fair wages.

Minor points of such an agreement can be mutually worked out to advantage, methods of hiring and discharging help, etc., could be explored. Union agreement could be entered into between high international officials to underwrite local officials to provide guarantee that agreement would be lived up to in all respects.

We respectfully submit the foregoing to all individual employers, radio associations, labor boards and trade papers in the hope that an early conference can be arranged with a view to work out an employer-employee relationship that will assist in eliminating, in some part, evil practices of the radio industry and thereby bring some measure of prosperity to all parties.

WM. BEEDIE,

For Radio Factory Workers Union,  
and Local B1010 of the I. B. E. W.  
and American Federation of Labor.

but so far they are still in power, and we are all looking forward to see what they are going to do this session.)

In the railroad shops here we are all at work now. Some of the boys are working 18 days a month, and others are working 40 hours a week. Of course, we are all hoping to be on full time soon. We were all glad to see our Brother "Ti-Blanc" Clavet back at work. He has been out sick this past three years. We all wish him a full recovery and to enjoy the best of health in the future. You know, he is one of the boys who went overseas in 1917, and I believe this is the cause of his illness. Chief Engineer Paradis is going around the shops singing, "I am a daddy again." Congratulations, Charlie!

We appreciated the visit of Brother Broderick, from Montreal, last month. He was on the Trades and Labor Congress delegation to the provincial government. We had quite a talk with him.

Now signing off, to be back with you again in the JOURNAL next month, hoping to have a better program.

ERNIE.

## DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM MAY 1 INCLUDING MAY 31, 1936

L. U. No.	Name	Amount
66	J. G. Walton	\$1,000.00
17	F. J. Mickie	1,000.00
775	R. Bahr	300.00
156	R. A. Hartman	1,000.00
457	H. I. Hinderliter	1,000.00
719	G. D. Rockwell	475.00
997	J. L. Pegram	300.00
185	H. L. Demmone	475.00
195	J. Paquet	1,000.00
58	George R. O'Hara	1,000.00
I. O.	J. W. Hart	1,000.00
9	A. Wilton	1,000.00
38	R. Schneider	1,000.00
418	H. C. McClenahan	1,000.00
770	E. P. Klotzke	1,000.00
103	E. O. Henning	1,000.00
18	C. G. Harris	1,000.00
I. O.	John P. Watters	1,000.00
I. O.	E. C. Stanton	1,000.00
134	P. J. McDonough	1,000.00
3	E. P. Hudson	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
103	P. J. Dinsmore	1,000.00
224	J. A. Powell	1,000.00
I. O.	B. Corrie	1,000.00
50	A. L. Fisher	1,000.00
39	J. R. Thomas	1,000.00
I. O.	C. H. Weightman	1,000.00
134	C. H. Rettman	1,000.00
716	W. H. Sextro	475.00
731	R. Collum	1,000.00
134	Theodore Ekbeck	1,000.00
3	George J. Fink	1,000.00
138	John Hale	150.00
I. O.	Henry Ludwig	150.00
Total		\$29,339.58

## NOTICE

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of John Decker, card No. 535897, formerly a member of L. U. No. 58, now a member of L. U. No. 680, please notify his family or the financial secretary of Local Union No. 680, Fond du Lac, Wis.

## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Local Union No. 51, of Peoria, Ill., wishes to notify the public that Lee and Bruce Kyle are not members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Any receipts exhibited by them purporting to show them in good standing in the Brotherhood are misrepresentations. Local unions, please copy.

## L. U. NO. 1118, QUEBEC CITY, QUE.

Editor:

This is my first attempt at journalism and I really don't know what success I will have, but here is the start.

It has been some time since this local appeared in our monthly JOURNAL, but we are nevertheless still alive and kicking around, and always hoping for improvements.

Things have been quiet around here this past winter and there don't seem to be any unusual prospects for this spring and summer. There was a lot of talk of our provincial government having another election this spring. (I know some of the boys won't like that crack, as the last election gave the government only four of a majority in the house.



# IN MEMORIAM

## Herbert L. Demmons, L. U. No. 185

*Initiated September 20, 1933*

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 185, I. B. E. W., record the untimely death of our Brother, Herbert L. Demmons; and

Whereas the absence of his fellowship and cheerful nature will be keenly felt by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 185 express its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local No. 185 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

GEORGE RENAULD,  
JOHN H. RYAN,  
J. W. KELLER,

Committee.

## John Oswald, L. U. No. 131

*Initiated January 20, 1920*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local No. 131, I. B. E. W., mourn the untimely death of our Brother, John McKelsie Oswald; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOE ZURANSKI,  
Financial Secretary.

## E. C. Snave, Sr., L. U. No. 794

*Initiated January 16, 1935*

The members of Local No. 794 wish to express their sympathy in the passing of our Brother, E. C. Snave, Sr. We extend our condolence to his relatives and to his son, our Brother member, Elmer, Jr.

It is the desire of the members that the family be advised of this sentiment, a record be spread on the minutes, the charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. H. WITGOTT,  
G. R. NORQUIST,  
H. D. PARKER,

Committee.

## A. L. Fisher, L. U. No. 50

*Initiated in L. U. No. 283, January 12, 1912*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 50, I. B. E. W., record the passing away to the Great Beyond of our beloved Brother and loyal member, A. L. Fisher; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be placed on our records, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

L. R. SMITH,  
P. B. SWEENEY,  
O. A. WILSON,

Committee.

## James M. Yuill, L. U. No. 435

*Initiated June 1, 1916*

Whereas Local Union No. 435 has suffered the loss of one of its true and loyal members, Brother James M. Yuill; and

Whereas Local Union No. 435 wishes to extend its sympathy to those who remain to mourn his passing; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. TOOKEY,  
Recording Secretary.

## K. M. Gordham, L. U. No. 77

*Reinitiated June 5, 1934*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 77, I. B. E. W., records the sudden and untimely passing of our Brother, Knute Gordham; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

KIRK SOULE,  
WM. BEHAN,  
A. E. ERICKSON,

Committee.

## Alfred Lubliner, L. U. No. 6

*Reinitiated October 1, 1935*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 6, of San Francisco, Calif., record the passing of our esteemed Brother, Alfred Lubliner; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the record of our local union.

ARCHIE LUBIN,  
GLEN E. MATTESON,  
ERNEST G. JOHNSON,

Committee.

## C. L. Heiny, L. U. No. 77

*Reinitiated November 5, 1935*

Whereas it is with great sorrow that we learn of the death of our beloved Brother, Claude L. Heiny, suddenly on April 25, 1936; and

Whereas the members of L. U. No. 77, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn the loss of this Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend to the family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for the period of 30 days, out of respect for the memory of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

C. E. VAN HULLE,  
IRVING PATTEE,  
R. E. COOLEY,

Committee.

## A. J. Soldate, L. U. No. 6

*Initiated January 23, 1918*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 6, of San Francisco, Calif., record the passing of our esteemed Brother, A. J. Soldate; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the record of our local union.

ARCHIE LUBIN,  
GLEN E. MATTESON,  
ERNEST G. JOHNSON,

Committee.

## John S. Stallard, L. U. No. 183

*Initiated April 4, 1929*

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst, our esteemed and worthy Brother, John S. Stallard, who passed into the Great Beyond on May 23, 1936, after a brief illness resulting from injuries received overseas during the World War; and

Whereas Brother Stallard, by his unflinching duty as a past business manager and executive

board member, and his steadfast interest and ardent support of the true principles of unionism has inculcated into the minds and hearts of the members of Local Union No. 183, the spirit of true fraternity; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 183 acknowledges its great loss and hereby expresses its appreciation for the services he rendered to our cause; and be it

Resolved, That we, the members, extend to his relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy of a sorrow shared. Knowing him as we have, we can appreciate the sorrow that is theirs; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union No. 183, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

E. C. YEAGER,  
L. D. KITCHEN,  
RAYMOND STINNETT,  
Committee.

## John Hale, L. U. No. 138

*Initiated August 10, 1931*

It is with sorrow and regret that we the members of Local Union No. 138, record the passing of our Brother, J. Hale; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days.

W. A. S. PETTIT,  
Recording Secretary.

## F. J. Mickle, L. U. No. 17

*Initiated April 14, 1913*

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 17, I. B. E. W., record the passing to the Great Beyond of our esteemed and worthy Brother, F. J. Mickle; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, in brotherly love, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on our records, and a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

BERT ROBINSON,  
WM. McMAHON,  
EDW. J. LYON,  
Committee.

## Elbert E. Lamar, L. U. No. 18

*Initiated July 25, 1928*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., mourn the untimely death of our Brother, Elbert E. Lamar; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. A. EVANS,  
H. M. WILLIAMS,  
L. P. MORGAN,  
Committee.

## G. A. O'Dell, L. U. No. 125

*Initiated November 2, 1917*

When the hand of the reaper reaches out and takes from among us one to whom we have grown accustomed and value as a friend, it seems futile to give expression to the words of appreciation and thoughts of kindly remembrance that surge into our minds regarding the one who has gone.

But such expressions are fitting and proper, for they serve to strengthen the bond between those of us who remain, and, added to our words of sympathy, weak though they may seem, they may serve to comfort and lessen the burden upon the loved ones who are most deeply touched by grief.

So be it recorded that in the passing on of Brother G. A. O'Dell, Local Union No. 125 has lost a valued member and friend. We would extend to his bereaved family that heartfelt sympathy which only springs from sincere friendship, and assure them that in so far as we may, we share their loss.



In memory of Brother O'Dell our charter shall be draped for 30 days, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon our minutes. Copies shall also be sent to his family, and to our Journal for publication.

H. LIVINGSTON,  
H. J. CHARTERS,  
DALE B. SIGLER,  
Committee.

Adopted by Local Union No. 125 in meeting assembled April 24, 1936.

#### I. W. Horton, I. O. [L. U. No. 129]

Initiated March 5, 1916

It is with the most sincere feeling of sorrow that we, as Brother members of Local No. 129, regret and mourn the loss of one of our charter members, Brother I. W. Horton, while in the performance of his work; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and regret to his wife and family, and a copy of these resolutions be sent them; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, that a copy also be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

E. K. KLEIN,  
Recording Secretary.

#### John Paquet, L. U. No. 195

Initiated August 5, 1914

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John Paquet, who has passed on to his greater reward; and Whereas Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread on our minutes and a copy to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

JOHN J. THIELEN,  
Recording Secretary.

#### Henry Ludwig, L. U. No. 193

Initiated January 15, 1925

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 193, I. B. E. W., records the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Henry Ludwig, to whose bereaved wife and family we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, stand in silence for one minute, as a tribute to his memory. And that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

R. L. HAWKINS,  
H. ARMBRUSTER,  
H. BOGASKE,  
Committee.

#### HOME: A BLUEPRINT BY 1,000 HOUSEWIVES

(Continued from page 249)

needed four or more sleeping rooms. (Since it was found that the living room is usually used for sleeping quarters by one or more members of the family it was recommended that this room be planned for privacy and that closet space be provided in it.)

In 55.3 per cent of the families the children do their home work in the kitchen. Of 1,331 housewives reporting, 329 said they spent all day in the kitchen; 929 were there for six hours or more. Serving meals in the kitchen was preferred by 81.6 per cent of the women, while only 3.2 per cent of them wished to use a dining room. Although a great number of the apartments visited had no clothes closets, 96 per cent of those interviewed wanted a closet in each room, and 87 per cent wanted a coat closet in addition.

Their purely practical attitude was shown in their preference for bath-

tubs rather than showers, particularly for bathing children; 85 per cent declared for tubs. Seventy-nine per cent wished a dead-storage space for trunks, etc. Although only 8.1 per cent had ever used a washing machine, 67.7 per cent believed they would use it if available in the building. Almost all of the housewives reported doing some laundry at home, many of them doing some wash each day; but 64.6 per cent sent part of it to the wet wash, doing the ironing at home. In only 12.2 per cent of families did the mother work outside the home, though many others replied that they would like to if jobs could be found. Three quarters of the mothers reporting said that their children had to play in the streets.

#### Recommendations Made From Facts

From these replies, the Woman's City Club committee on housing, under Chairman Gladys A. LaFetra, drew its own conclusions, set down recommendations for apartment housing in the city of New York; and had sketches of room arrangements drawn up by Architect Marcia Mead, A. I. A. To show that convenience could be accomplished without increasing space, Miss Mead includes sketches of actual apartment layouts in modern buildings, with other sketches showing improved arrangements. In some of these it is pointed out, good arrangement is actually less expensive to the builder than poor planning.

Of course the point of greatest interest is the kitchen. The functions of the housewife have been studied right down to the way her shadow falls.

"The most logical approach to kitchen planning is to follow through the job of feeding a family from the time the food comes into the house until the dishes are washed and put away," the report declares. "Near the door there should be a surface on which to set bulky packages. This surface should be in convenient relation to storage cupboards, to the refrigerator, and to the sink where certain foods will go for immediate washing or freshening.

"The food is prepared at the sink or at a working surface. This equipment should therefore be near the range. Salads and cold desserts may go to the refrigerator or directly to the table. It is important that the refrigerator be near the sink and dining table. When the cooked food is ready it is placed on serving or individual dishes. After the meal, the dishes are stacked, washed and rinsed, wiped and put away. The china cupboard, therefore, should be within easy access of the dining table and sink.

"To reduce to a minimum the number of steps required to perform this work, is the purpose of good kitchen planning."

The report recommends the following equipment as essential:

Combination sink and wash tub at a comfortable height from the floor.

Four-burner range with oven and broiler.

Refrigerator. "We are not prepared to say that mechanical refrigeration is a minimum requirement. The average amount (\$21.42 per year) spent for ice by the families visited will more than pay for the current consumed, and will, of course, supply better refrigeration. But this annual expenditure will not pay for the current consumed and amortize the cost of a mechanical refrigerator during the lifetime of a refrigerator. If mechanical refrigeration is not to be included we suggest that a storage closet with outside ventilation be provided for use during the cold months."

Ample working surfaces, for preparing food, stacking dishes and other operations. "Toe-room" at all working surfaces.

Cupboards adequate to store at least a week's supply of staple groceries, canned goods and condiments; at least a week's supply of potatoes, two days' supply of other vegetables. Adequate space for pots and pans near range and sink; drawer space for cutlery and utensils and for dishes. Cupboards should extend to ceiling.

Ceiling drier for drying clothes.

Dining space adequate for family.

For the apartment dwelling as a whole the following standards are set down:

Central heating.

Privacy for each room, i.e., each room accessible from the halls.

Ventilation (windows) for each room. Cross-ventilation of the apartment if possible.

Closets—one clothes closet for each bedroom and living room. Extra coat closet. Linen closet adjacent to bath. Broom closet in or adjacent to kitchen.

Bath and toilet for each apartment.

Hot water.

The apartment building should also be planned, it is advocated, for a number of community services available to tenants. There should be a storage compartment in the basement where each family may stack trunks, boxes and other articles seldom used. A place in the basement for baby carriages, scooters, children's wagons, etc., connected with the street by a sloping ramp, is suggested. Space for the installation of a power laundry should be provided with minimum equipment installed at first. A drying yard for laundry is regarded as a necessity. Outdoor playground for children and a playroom inside, with the hope of establishing a nursery school. "Space for leisure time activities must be provided for everybody"—club rooms in the building, and a place where grown-ups may sit and relax out of doors, either on the roof or in the grounds.

Around the kitchen is the apartment; around the apartment is the building; and around the building is the community. That community services are a part of housing standards is the view of the Woman's City Club committee. The city government must co-operate to provide schools, athletic fields, playgrounds, gymnasiums, and parks, with supervised play for children. Baby health stations will be needed, branch libraries, and other facilities for the life of a village, which is what a big apartment development really is.

Whether all this can be provided and paid for by tenants with only \$20 or \$30 for rent, the future will determine. But the Woman's City Club has done its part of the job by finding out what homes slum families want and need, and outlining a standard of housing which is at least an approachable ideal.



#### DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled.

**\$2.00**



## CASEY'S CHRONICLES OF THE WORK WORLD

(Continued from page 248)

somebody. I'll bet, if one o' them tried to smile his face would bust. The only pleasant feller I seen so far is that Western Union man an' he looked almost human."

To put in the time we took a scoot through some o' the big department stores an' bought a few things an' then we come to a big sky-scraper of a building. We goes in on the ground floor an' there's a big half-circle of elevators all going up an' comin' down, an' to pass away the time, what do you think us two galoots does? "Search me," said "Slim." Well, sir, we each picks out an elevator an' sees which can get to the top story first an' down again, an' we kept that up until I gets sick at me stummick an' we had to go back to our stable. The next morning we goes aroun' to the Western Union again. The boss looks up with a smile an' says, "Well, boys, I got a job fer yuh. I'm sendin' some linemen up to a foreman at a small town near Cleveland. Yuh catch the nine o'clock train in the mornin' an' here's yer passes." We thanked him an' took the passes an' lit out. We boards the train next mornin' an' sees a tough bunch o' foreigners sittin' in the smoker. Terry finds out from one of them that they was the bunch we was lookin' fer. He gets the lay out an' what the wages was. We was to get \$30 per month, an' if the weather was bad any day an' we didn't turn out on the job, why we lost our time an' had to pay our own board.

Terry says to me on the side, "Well, Billy, we'll hit 'er up fer a few days jus' to see what kind o' linemen these fellers are, ther's not a union man in the whole outfit." The foreman met the train an' showed us up to a room in the hotel where the gang was boardin'. We changed our clothes, brought our belts an' spurs with us an' come down. The foreman says, "You fellers don't need to use yer own outfits fer the company supplies everything, but yuh'd have to sign up fer them though fer we often have floaters an' they mebbe work only a few days an' beat it an' ferget to leave the tools." We said we'd rather use our own outfits, so out we goes on the job. They had strung a new section an' the slack was pulled an' the wires on loose ties, so we started tying in. There was five or six arms o' wires an' the poles was short, which was a good thing fer them hombres, fer yuh never seen such a clawin' an' scratchin' as them fellers made gettin' up, an' when they did get up yuh could tie in a whole arm o' wires before they could get started. Some o' the joints in the wires was what was known as "Western Union" all right. Two horns stickin' out at each end to tear yer clothes on an' they never moved their cons from the neck o' the joint to twist it up, an' yuh could see daylight through it. The company was gettin' all they paid fer at that.

We worked a couple o' days an' then told the foreman we was goin' to quit. We said, if we had a stretch o' bad weather, what with losing our time an' payin' our board, we would be owin' the company money by the end o' the month, an' besides, we belonged to the union an' wasn't used to workin' below the union scale. Well, the foreman was a good scout alright. He says, "I got to work any kind o' men they send me. I seen you fellers

was good linemen, an' I didn't expect yuh would stay very long. I used to belong to the union myself before I took this job, but. I'll tell yuh what I'll do. I won't pay yuh off tonight, fer if I did yuh'd have to pay yer board, but I'll pay yuh off in the mornin' an' give yuh a pass into Cleveland; they're takin' on linemen on the Phone, an' yuh're pretty sure to get a job." Sure enough, he paid us what was comin' in the mornin', an' went to the depot with us an' passed us into Cleveland.

We arrived o. k. in the big city an' went up an' saw the superintendent in his office. He asked us a few of the usual questions about where we'd worked an' so on. Terry, as usual, did all the talkin'. The super was a big, gruff Irishman named Pat Masterson. As soon as he seen the map of Ireland in Terry's face, he thawed right away an' told us to get a boardin' house, change our clothes an' report at once to a foreman, who was runnin' a cable a few blocks away. We was glad to have a job again an' hustled right away to find a place to stay. The only place we could locate in that district was a saloon an' boardin' house about a block away from the company store room, at the corner o' Merwin an' Center sts., where a small swing bridge crossed the Cuyahoga River. The place was run by a Mrs. Jacqui, a German lady. She catered to the railroad men an' some firemen from the two fire tugs on the river.

The rooms was clean an' well kept so we paid a week's board in advance, changed our duds an' had dinner, an' grabbed our tools an' lit out fer the job. By the time we found it, it was after one o'clock an' everybody was workin', tying on iron clips with marlin on a span o' cable to run up on a lead guy. The foreman was a big man with a red beard an' he was marchin' up an' down watchin' the knots in the marlin, an' every once in a while he would let out a roar an' shout, "Who in h—l tied that granny knot?"

The cable was all 50-pair in 1,000-foot lengths with the usual lead sheath. All hands would tie on a span o' cable hooks an' then each man would take a pole. They had a horse on the end o' the tow rope to do the pullin' an' yuh had to watch yer step an' unhook the cable as it come to the cross arm an' hook it on the other side without lettin' it catch on the cross arm. They was runnin' up 3,000 feet a day an' that was s'posed to be a record in them times. The foreman went by the name o' "Big Dan" an' he had a line o' talk that kept 'em all on the jump. When we first heard him bawlin' 'em out, Terry looks at me with a grin, an' says, "How long do yuh think we'll stay on this job, Billy?" "Maybe 10 minutes," says I.

The lead pole was the hardest, as yuh had to unhook the cable from the lead-up guy an' hook it back on the messenger in the lead, an' with the horse almost on the trot it took two men on this pole, an' that's where "Big Dan" put me an' Terry right away. But we didn't mind that as we was workin' together, an' the extra move we had to get on kept us warm. They had cable men followin' up at night makin' the splices an' we didn't envy them, fer it must o' been mighty cold on the fingers. There was a lot o' cable to run as they was getting ready to cut over on a new system. They had a lot o' men on. I tried to count 'em one mornin' an', as near as I could make out, there was 55 linemen, an' about the same number o' grunts. Our gang was called the heavy gang.

After we got through runnin' cable they took us along the lake shore where we had to run insulated pair wire through trees to take the place o' bare wire. It was down below zero with a strong wind blowin' inshore that cut like a knife; huddled up in the trees we near froze to death. There was a big, steam-

heated glass conservatory nearby an' at noon the owner came out an' says, "Boys, come into the glass house here an' eat yer dinners." Did we go? Say, we dived into it like a scared rabbit for the brush. The temperature was kept at summer heat, an' it wasn't long before we began to peel off some of our duds an' thaw out. We'd like to have stayed the rest o' the day. When we faced that wind again it near froze us speechless.

The tin dinner buckets in them days had two compartments, in the top part was the lunch, an' in the bottom tea, an' on any cold day the tea would be ice an' the lunch full o' frost. If we was lucky at noon we could thaw out our buckets on a blacksmith's fire, but sometimes, out in the country, we would have to scare up a fire out o' any wood we could find an' have a community thaw out.

The company had fairly good construction, 10-pin cross arms an' No. 14 copper wire tied in with soft copper ties an' you was s'posed to use the tie wrench they supplied an' charged yuh up with, but no one ever used 'em, but kept 'em wired in their belts so they wouldn't lose 'em. They called the supe "Tie Wrench Paddy," an' any time he come down the line yuh'd see us all doin' a sprint to get our tie wrenches workin' before the old man twigged us. After awhile they found out Terry was good with the blocks, so they sent him to help the feller who cut in all the transpositions. That was a snap as they had the numbers an' locations of the circuits to be cut in an' they worked on their own with no boss to bother 'em. I got changed on to a drop wagon that had four other linemen, two grunts, a driver an' the foreman. The company was very particular about the poles. They was stepped within about seven or eight feet o' the ground, an' each hiker had his own short ladder to reach the steps with, an' yuh wasn't allowed to use climbers at all, which was rather unhandy at first to us fellers that was used to standin' in the hooks.

Our gang did a lot o' wire stringin', an' workin' with bare wire over hot stuff yuh had to be pretty careful not to let a wire get away from yuh an' start fireworks. In one place right down town we strung wire on 90-foot poles with two splices in 'em. They had a lot o' underground cable which run to poles in back alleys an' court yards, an' fanned out on iron circles at the tops o' the poles, an' these poles varied in size accordin' to the number o' drops required. On a real cold day the feller who had to squeeze himself down inside a small circle top an' do the connectin' was jus' out o' luck, but the other fellers could keep warm climbin' up an' down ladders runnin' the drops.

One Sunday me an' Terry was sittin' in the bar room of our boardin' place when in strolls the feller we'd seen standin' on the bar darin' the bunch o' niggers to come on. He walks up to us an' says with a sneer, "I hear you fellers is scabbin' an' not gettin' the union scale." "Who told yuh that?" says Terry. "Never mind who told," he says, "but I got five bucks to say yer scabbin'." "Put up yer dough," snaps Terry. The feller pulls out a five spot. "Hey, John," says Terry to the bartender. "Yuh heard what he said. You hold the stakes. Here's five dollars to cover it an' prove he's a dirty liar." So they put up the dough fer John to hold. "How're yuh goin' to prove it?" says the feller. An' what do yuh think that wild Irishman does? ["Search me," says "Slim."] Well, he jus' marches that feller right up to Pat's office an' finds him at his desk an' Terry says, "Mr. Masterson, this feller come down to our boardin' house an' shoots his face off an' says that me an' my pardner is not gettin' the union scale. Is that right?" Now the job was open shop, an' some o' the home guards was gettin' broke into line work at a dollar



an' a quarter a day. You'd naturally think that Pat would o' fired me an' Terry on the spot. But did he? No sir! He jus' looked up at them with the s'picion of a smile on his face, an' says, "No! That's not right. You're gettin' the union scale, an' you're earnin' it, too. Is that what yuh wanted to know?" "Yes, Mr. Masterson. That proves this feller is a liar an' wins me two days' pay. Thank yuh, sir." An' away they comes back again an' Terry pockets the stakes.

["Slim" chuckled an' said, "Say, Bill, Terry had more nerve than I got. I'll bet that was the first an' last time that the old lion ever got bearded in his den like that, an' I'll bet he had a good laugh after they left."]

Well, when Terry took the dough the feller blusters aroun' a little. Terry gets kind o' peeved, an' says, "What are yuh growlin' about? If yuh're still not satisfied come out in the back yard an' I'll give yuh all the satisfaction yuh want." This feller was a pretty tough hombre all right, but Terry had took all the wind out of his sails. He mumbles somethin', an' Terry says, "Well, we'll have a drink on it anyway; set 'em up, John." So, the three of us, a couple o' brakies an' John, the bartender, all has a beer, an' then the feller beats it, an' we never did see hide nor hair of him again.

Well, we outlasted the old winter, an' spring soon slid by an', in the good old summer time we soon forgot the cold an' misery of the old winter. Labor Day arrived an' a good-sized delegation of us from Local No. 38 went to Detroit an' joined in the Labor parade. I think this was in the year 1899 an' the parade was the biggest I was ever in before or since. All us N. B. E. W.'s wore our badges, white caps with a black peak an' carried an opened, white umbrella with a tiny silk American flag flutterin' from the top of it. We marched along a main street, I think it was called Jefferson Ave. That procession must o' been some miles long. To make the different locals acquainted with each other the head o' the procession wheeled back at a certain point and by the time the head reached the startin' place we had all met face to face with each other. The music of the brass bands blarin' out, an' everybody cheerin' at the top o' their voices, was enough to bring a cemetery to life. It was a hot day an', as soon as the parade broke up, we near swamped the bar rooms. There was no scarcity o' beer or free lunches in them days.

We chummed up with four fellers from Local No. 17. They had had their pictures taken together an' sent us one after. Their names was Tilly Brasseur, Joe Stanley, Frank Snider an' another feller. I still got my picture an' I'll dig it up an' show it to you sometime. Tilly was a fine lookin' feller, a French-Canadian cable splicer. I saw his name in a letter from a Los Angeles local in the WORKER a few months ago. The press secretary's name was D. Truax, but I didn't have his address. I wrote to him general delivery to ask Tilly if he remembered that Labor Day parade an' the picture of him an' his three pals. The letter come back from the Dead Letter Office, but I guess Tilly is still goin' strong.

## EXAMINING THE WOMAN'S PARTY FORMULA

(Continued from page 241)

bour Organization, and yet this body has had the effrontery to dictate the terms on which women may work. Quite a variety of conventions have sprung from the International Labour Organization, handicapping women severely in their competition with men for a livelihood. Impudent, we call it, for there

is no other name for such behavior.

"How would men like it if a group of pompous and conceited women should solemnly appoint themselves to an assemblage, dub it the International Labour Organization, and then proceed to tell the men of various countries that they could not work at night, or for more than a certain number of hours, or under conditions detrimental to their health or morals? Women would have too much self-respect to make such monkeys of themselves, and they would have a finer sense of justice. Imagine men daring to make decisions concerning women with no women present!

"Mr. Mertens, of Belgium, capped the climax: 'I have no objection at all to persons who really know about women's work giving us advice,' said he, 'but advice should not come to us from amateurs.'

"Really! What is Mr. Mertens himself? He is not a woman, and fortunately for the honor of the sex, can never become a woman. What, we should like to know, does Mr. Mertens know about women? Probably much that he knows would scarcely bear publication, for such is the way with Continental men. Such is the way generally with the would-be 'protectors' of women. It is not wise for women to depend for their protection upon the sex that for its own indulgence creates the infamy of prostitution.

"The director is free to decide whom he will consult and he should keep that freedom,' went on Mr. Mertens, 'but if he chooses to consult organizations which have no direct knowledge of the working class, and have no authority to speak on women's work, then I hope he does so for his own edification and will not oblige his staff to waste their time on those documents nor waste our time by submitting them to us.'

"Mark you, the National Woman's Party was one of those organizations Mr. Mertens referred to, and Alice Paul was its principal representative.

"Which knows more about industrial women's needs, Miss Paul or Mr. Mertens?

"Our hunch is to cease advising these impossible men and instead, at the point of the vote, to advise the United States to withdraw from the International Labour Organization. There is a degree of impudence that cannot, with self-respect, be tolerated."

## AIR-CONDITIONING DEPENDS ON ELECTRICITY

(Continued from page 247)

these huge plants, the steam fitting, refrigeration, electric wiring and other details are pretty much subcontracted so that all classes of labor come in for extra and profitable work. It is estimated that the annual business in air conditioning must be well over \$250,000,000, or a quarter of a billion dollars, with at least five billion dollars of potential business ahead of us. So here indeed is one of the great opportunities for the electrical worker seeking new fields to conquer—and to profit thereby.

Fortunately, air conditioning is a logical investment for the property owner and particularly the factory operator. Whether it be in the tropics or in the far north, wherever the natural climate leaves much to be desired at certain times by way of human comfort and production considerations, there is a place for air conditioning and there is more than adequate proof to show that an installation can pay for itself in short order.

We are entering the air conditioned age!

## WHEN LABOR GOES ABROAD IN JUNE

(Continued from page 239)

mon language about wages, hours and working conditions, and the hopes and aspirations of the working class.

\* \* \*

The conference proper grinds away all day. There are formal speeches from every nation. These are always translated and at once they come through an interesting telephonic system so that a man speaking in French can be heard in English because a skillful translator is at the other end of the wire. It is on the floor of the conference that one sees the ebb and flow of international diplomacy. All of them speak with assurance of what their state departments at home want. There is a see-saw of international maneuvering. Sometimes the workers' delegation breaks with their government delegation and each makes speeches in opposite directions so that a spectator watching carefully need not find the daily grind of the international congress uninteresting.

\* \* \*

The agenda for this year's conference is:

- I. The regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers.
- II. Holidays with pay.
- III. Reduction of hours of work on public works undertaken or subsidized by governments.
- IV. Reduction of hours of work in the building and civil engineering industry.
- V. Reduction of hours of work in iron and steel works.
- VI. Reduction of hours of work in coal mines.
- VII. Reduction of hours of work in the textile industry.
- VIII. Safety provisions for workers in building construction with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery.

\* \* \*

After all, the chief business of the International Labour Conference is the making of minor treaties. During the great World War Americans heard a good deal about "covenants openly arrived at." The covenants of the International Labour Conference are openly arrived at. They are not only openly arrived at, but representatives of the people help make them. They are democratic treaties. Their chief function is the setting up of international standards—right standards in the labor field. No one can doubt the importance of this. American workers can take the position, as some of them do, that we can learn nothing from Europe but we have learned a good deal from Europe when it comes to consideration of social security. Our whole social security program in the United States has profited by the 50-year-old experience of such nations as Germany and the 15-year-old experience of such nations as Great Britain.

It is true that modern technology has advanced farther in the United States than in



European countries and that the need for shorter hours and higher wages is greater here than in Europe, but is that any reason why American workers should not join to help raise the standards in other countries? If American workers do not get direct benefits, since their standards are more advanced, they do eliminate the factor of international competition, which has a direct bearing on tariff and conditions at home. Then there is the larger question of international co-operation. A nation following a self-contained isolationist policy must have international relations in trade. The United States does. American soap, American movies, American rubber, American electrical goods, American music, American sporting goods, American automobiles go everywhere in Europe and they have their repercussions in international trade.

If labor does not help make the treaties or the minor treaties, big business alone will.

### STATION "B" IS LARGEST IN WORLD

(Continued from page 245)

tells us that it takes 40 gallons of aluminum paint to give the radiators one coat for just one transformer. In this photograph I am sending, you will see how the welders are connecting the two units of the case together; you will also note that each transformer sits on wheels much wider than the standard gauge railway. From this position they can be rolled onto a specially built car and shifted up to a large crane. A large pit 18 feet square and 30 feet deep was constructed so the core can be pulled on them and lowered into the pit so they may be inspected and worked on; besides the radiators around each transformer, there is a large battery of fans and blowers to keep them cool. The transformers are rated at 65,000 KVA each. Will also state that each transformer has 14 radiators, or fins, and the oil capacity of these is 1,000 gallons for each transformer. Before I get off of this subject I must tell you about the crane the department installed to handle these massive structures. The crane is 53 feet in height and is known as the gantry type. It weighs 100 tons, which is less than half its lifting capacity. The cost of the crane was \$33,285 including erection. It is powered with two 40 and one 30 horse power motors.

Our next point of interest is the rack where the Boulder transmission line ends. When for any reason the line has to be killed, he will show you how the short and ground switches work. They are operated by remote control, but they may be operated manually, and then when men are working on the line the switch is padlocked and the key given to the operator in charge. The department uses all safety measures known, and then adds in a few of their own for good measure.

Now a few lines about the transmission line itself, and of the power house at the dam, and the two switching stations, one at Silver Lake, and one at Victorville. These two switching stations cut the line into three sections, and as stated in a previous article the switching is all done by remote control from the power house at the dam. As we all know what radio

means to a home, we can't quite grasp its function in this kind of work; however, it is an established fact, and the department is using it every day on its other lines. I won't try to explain this, as a crystal set is my education in radio. From the way it was explained to me they use certain wave lengths for certain switches. That particular radio is kept tuned in on that wave length at all times, and the operator merely has to push a button to throw or open a switch which is accomplished in the record time of one and two-fifths of a second. The switching stations are nearly complete and are a beautiful sight to see. It honestly takes real artists to do work like you see on these plants.

Now a few lines about some tests taken on the penstocks at the dam. Tests on the first of the four penstock systems at Boulder Dam, involving pressures 50 per cent greater than the maximum head to which the giant steel pipes will be subjected under actual operating conditions were completed. All parts of the penstock system successfully withstood the pressure and only a few small leaks were developed which will readily be tightened by additional caulking. The penstock system supplying water power to four 82,500 KVA generators in the Nevada power

plant consists of a 30-foot diameter header, which receives water from the reservoir through one of the four intake towers, and four 13-foot diameter branch lines to the generators; the header also connects with eight and one-half foot diameter pipes which lead to the needle valves in the canyon wall valve house. During the test, all valves were closed and 9,000,000 gallons of water pumped into the system. Afterwards it was found necessary to pump an additional 25,000 gallons into the pipes to compensate for air compression and expansion of the steel pipe. Additional head was supplied by filling a standpipe to a height of 648 feet above the header. Pressure developed amounted to 280 pounds per square inch on the 30-foot header and 360 pounds per square inch on the branch penstocks. The maximum pressure which will be developed on the 13-foot pipes when the reservoir is filled to capacity is about 248 pounds per square inch. The power house is 2,000 feet in length, 900 feet on each side of the river and 200 feet across. It is about the height of a 14-story building and is a beautiful structure. Now in conclusion will say that I have overstepped my allotted space, but by the good graces of our Editor, G. M. B., he may let it ride.

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7.	898356 898492	77.	153751 153910	134.	950251 950273	246.	765393 765407	353.	401277 401287
8.	19233 19233	77.	183743 183750	135.	757644 757660	247.	318665 318672	353.	873601 873750
8.	454852 454918	77.	189001 189048	136.	586961 587034	253.	966206 966223	357.	222039 222052
8.	595356 595431	79.	109501 109510	136.	987036 987091	254.	905251 905255	357.	824476 824513
9.	38208 38250	79.	711680 711750	137.	244599 244604	255.	56891 56891	360.	18380 18381
9.	143991 144000	81.	125251 125252	138.	899439 899472	256.	516121 516137	363.	417442 417470
9.	144001 144550	81.	517768 517800	145.	148528 148529	257.	193683 193685	367.	447003 447004
9.	188251 188342	82.	45866 45953	145.	484801 484860	257.	501838 501855	367.	509583 509598
9.	270927 270937	83.	40491 40500	145.	570875 570900	259.	916688 916717	369.	123751 123751
9.	986175 986480	83.	65077 65110	145.	805371 805488	262.	164659 164670	369.	203361 203363
10.	246779 246787	83.	102001 102277	150.	684233 684252	262.	514180 514200	369.	896753 897000
14.	246321 246329	83.	157755 157758	151.	44740 44743	262.	676736 676754	370.	939803 939809
16.	217311 217311	84.	292627 292678	151.	152313 152351	263.	817684 817730	371.	897803 897805
16.	818908 819000	84.	940074 940184	151.	994229 994500	265.	263839 263855	372.	806507 806531
16.	146251 146323	86.	101377 101413	151.	101251 101426	267.	512757 512762	373.	656090 656093
17.	74986 75000	86.	565140 565272	152.	737474 737498	268.	261774 261774	377.	216129 216139
17.	175801 175829	86.	925489 925643	153.	31229 31229	268.	514718 514776	377.	543758 543799
17.	156001 156560	87.	886123 886127	153.	989330 989360	269.	590098 590131	380.	493322 493329
18.	133493 133500	88.	663992 664011	155.	300091 300100	271.	224581 224581	382.	545617 545661
18.	167492 167588	91.	240913 240930	159.	96832 96875	271.	592342 592353	384.	4811 4813
18.	474001 474015	91.	757273 757282	160.	21601 21603	275.	32381 32386	389.	974352 974364
18.	976021 976501	93.	935281 935284	160.	164608 164683	275.	758834 758849	390.	159966 159979
21.	768964 768974	94.	940412 940418	160.	524672 524700	276.	268361 268361	390.	281265 281322
22.	596401 596433	95.	760936 760952	163.	13058 13061	276.	850779 850802	393.	610708 610724
25.	66001 66133	96.	212520 212538	163.	906216 906252	277.	235598 235650	394.	974619 974630
25.	900705 900750	96.	546309 546387	164.	45161 45161	277.	294536 294557	397.	72043 72044
26.	75779 75782	97.	260276 260276	164.	132751 132850	278.	6040 6056	397.	514870 514925
26.	916261 916354	97.	970871 970877	164.	267438 267450	280.	958083 958095	400.	724031 724063
26.	454336 454434	99.	48353 48483	164.	674661 675150	284.	971986 971999	401.	196072 196074
26.	129751 129753	99.	126792 126794	173.	524788 524794	288.	52534 52537	401.	637839 637864
26.	934172 934500	99.	462901 462941	174.	629095 629095	288.	613259 613294	403.	787523 787530
27.	185573 185583	99.	560299 560400	177.	10590 10596	290.	961126 961129	406.	891798 891815
28.	96053 96067	100.	26817 26817	177.	493642 493650	291.	342388 342425	407.	20408 20414
28.	491242 491272	100.	36996 37001	177.	673259 673301	292.	88661 88670	408.	149332 149334
31.	76345 76500	100.	283389 283410	177.	679651 679711	292.	144115 144124	408.	954951 955010
31.	164251 164285	101.	284733 284743	178.	505860 505861	292.	852351 852505	409.	20718 20752
31.	184800 184800	102.	110251 110346	180.	10801 10882	292.	852506 852675	409.	139527 139527
31.	477736 477743	102.	901438 901500	180.	48833 48840	293.	309274 309287	411.	205676 205676
33.	247240 247248	103.	30491 30496	181.	657581 657621	295.	775871 775888	411.	453610 453615
34.	86287 86453	103.	135038 135038	183.	251046 251059	296.	771311 771320	411.	507594 507823
34.	573351 573432	103.	560671 560720	185.	197346 197361	301.	274328 274347	413.	438045 438070
38.	136750 136753	103.	911131 911154	185.	730388				



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
424	8722	8734	567	935373	935424	683	715183	715234	820	144871	144875
425	262185	262187	569	21795		684	500290	500303	822	297001	297022
426	951511	951520	569	23598		685	634075	634093	822	461101	
427	844258	844301	569	995551	995680	686	429250	429266	824	237813	237820
428	519473	519496	570	175504		691	776467	776475	831	18077	18147
429	456311	456314	570	496686	496695	693	208060	208061	831	165125	165129
429	940594	940632	571	950476	950478	693	503197	503211	833	492778	492792
430	783080	783101	573	56255	56283	694	673986	674027	835	226065	226071
431	798213	798238	574	28321		695	816260	816306	836	229601	229605
434	945566	945580	574	150001	150030	697	595651	595850	837	11433	11468
435	403936	403958	574	824181	824250	697	991737	991864	B-837	241582	241651
437	222473	222493	575	491164	491176	698	233369	233379	838	761538	761562
438	239255	239267	577	57345		698	244991	244992	840	971593	971601
438	457517	457532	577	484438	484454	701	960181	960207	841	273163	
438	728814	728863	580	774861	774875	702	23101	23127	841	516382	516390
440	785127	785140	581	924241	924300	702	90760	90939	844	9644	9690
441	755504	755518	583	4550	4600	702	162460	162462	846	276247	276248
443	452331	452380	584	36808	36937	702	785662	785700	846	492527	492555
443	768360	768375	584	140374	140378	707	18013	18015	848	660987	661008
444	60056	60062	584	575115	575298	707	768106	768127	850	746473	746481
444	340945	340995	585	861331	861369	708	163230	163231	852	505169	505199
445	241167	241183	588	60037	60072	708	500863	500895	854	884454	884472
449	856564	856571	589	60916	61000	709	89335	89338	855	247497	
453	53789	53798	589	243426	243430	710	487665	487677	855	522193	522207
453	480046		590	21006	21013	711	5310	5320	856	19201	19205
453	759817	759846	591	751709	751730	711	994756	994820	856	498595	498600
456	166826	166830	594	750145	750156	B-713	39300	39471	857	511367	511380
456	513578	513600	595	69488	69710	713	182611	182681	858	780133	780138
458	860448	860477	595	178201		713	571911	572018	859	295239	295259
460	268954	268955	595	474416	474432	713	856241	856400	859	458101	458115
460	753948	753952	596	440879	440882	714	784210	784216	859	789027	789037
461	835710	835735	597	779794	779810	716	290156	290174	862	10472	10500
465	55549	55552	599	498273	498290	716	997921	998110	862	792601	792610
465	102751	102870	600	930740	930744	717	452406	452407	863	480810	480822
465	796476	796500	601	61519	61523	717	670258	670316	864	942149	942248
467	480483	480490	601	148745	148749	719	129001	129005	865	55501	55581
470	250301	250305	601	755336	755383	719	554212	554250	865	713993	714000
471	765258	765294	604	261014	261016	722	550092	550096	870	295501	
474	5785	5801	604	941382	941438	723	988515	988618	870	422727	422750
474	790516	790588	607	229958	229997	726	170403		873	750724	750738
475	247101	247111	610	264521	264530	726	777644	777650	874	643880	643886
475	766895	766905	610	442901	442908	728	771648	771667	876	171309	171310
477	996061	996076	610	906958	907005	729	622752	622759	876	781324	781350
479	783996	784025	611	195169		730	275005	275009	878	488477	488480
480	248910	248922	611	27667	27705	730	491081	491100	881	264173	
481	169358	169370	613	49608	50250	731	857397	857449	881	783417	783451
481	963423	963535	613	119251	119477	732	63015		885	755028	755052
482	498980	498989	613	237382	237392	734	67630	67754	886	443095	443124
483	23823		613	453952	453974	734	82922		887	280981	280988
483	807597	807714	614	732225	732231	736	967406	967413	887	448803	
488	95251	95278	615	19813	19829	743	591394	591418	887	943591	943671
488	451928	451966	617	6635	6659	747	297301	297314	889	161189	161192
488	549734	549750	618	282529	282539	747	794401	794404	889	774499	774549
492	65251	65292	618	858346	858399	748	241805	241807	892	959586	959591
492	543741	543750	619	482252	482256	748	788774	788830	893	782451	782459
493	896610	896617	622	584784	584785	749	751329	751359	896	275978	275996
497	51026	51030	623	729255	729277	B-752	1501	1773	896	765980	766048
497	204721	204727	630	760315	760331	755	788415	788419	897	781693	781724
499	9076	9240	631	514410	514434	757	752308	752329	900	889166	889179
499	176760	176768	632	509321	509356	758	270300	270304	901	504498	504505
499	255381	255390	633	762184	762225	758	855389	855448	902	782221	782245
500	42237	42345	636	918125	918160	760	258563	258570	903	274657	
500	21457	21460	637	767484	767498	760	879629	879704	903	490265	490274
502	53478	53480	640	33461	33462	762	9011		904	171606	171610
502	885593	885600	640	621563	621596	762	772579	772599	904	780947	780976
504	63022	63026	642	769275	769289	763	7593	7619	909	771957	771971
504	814105	814116	643	523869	523881	764	502368	502387	911	173170	173176
507	506436	506439	644	9328	9358	770	81656	81668	911	785001	785060
508	235666		644	227274		773	488990	489000	912	6257	
508	421864	421887	646	757006	757015	773	788101	788107	912	934651	934681
508	235661	235660	648	420791	420803	774	766492	766500	914	66902	66903
	(Triplate)		648	917467	917520	774	791701	791741	914	379054	379066
509	669482	669492	649	836741	836815	775	484751	484780	915	76033	
517	46810		650	6963	6981	776	236101	236107	918	516723	516739
517	519163	519173	650	281591	281592	776	792301	792310	922	374445	374457
521	904752	904810	653	778934	778953	777	242657	242684	923	174046	174054
525	794717	794729	656	515251	515291	779	263557		923	785852	785891
526	59109		657	962296	962306	779	790201	790228	928	18905	18936
526	945857	945872	658	193976	193978	780	295837	295853	940	117001	117016
527	46526	46530	658	750379	750396	780	789318	789364	940	510290	510300
527	781851	781890	660	192850	192855	783	169811		948	31719	31721
528	845839	845908	660	513164	513206	783	775552	775584	948	520171	520174
529	186759	186760	661	240574	240586	784	468557	468582	948	562257	562290
529	815362	815396	663	186174	186176	B-785	11173	11201	949	246851	
530	585820	585828	663	589791	589820	B-785	241283	241313	949	695355	695364
532	43846		663	832950	833018	787	964447	964459	950	775241	775256
532	706198	706301	B-663	38256	38272	790	166535		953	759157	759205
533	963540	963542	B-663	38462	38676	790	752627	752649	953	168661	168663
536	905617	905622	664	674710	674762	792	755781	755789	956	83989	83994
537	251611	251620	665	282714	282750	794	39813	39819	958	242772	242775
538	19289	19308	665	577460		794	85871	86011	963	313758	313769
539	497553	497563	666	65285		796	786629	786639	970	253738	253743
540	251331	251349	666	937813	937889	798	595753	595767	970	780812	780865
544	41448	41450	669	242045	242052	800	168344	168346	991	186614	186623
544	51841	51941	670	776761	776768	800	474602	474607	991	767153	767158
545	496157	496177	671	237782		800	758654	758700	995	19501	19505
548	621287	621291	671	494974	494994	802	237179	237183	995	751181	751200
549	50390	50446	673	663645	663654	805	174346		996	793202	793209
551	66589	66593	674	262448		805	786412	786443	997	238114	238122
552	95982	95990	674	243131	243158	807	528755	528793	1002	194325	19432



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
175-495506.		369-896831-835.		584-36822.		970-253701.		814-8498-8505.	
190-5237.		400-724062.		601-148749.		1002-100535, 541.		909-771939.	
205-526128, 130.		418-848233, 241, 249.		607-229974.		1072-859088.		923-480301.	
241-284201.		458-860448, 468.		610-442908, 906978-979.		<b>PREVIOUSLY LISTED</b>			<b>BLANK</b>
243-139287.		474-5786, 5795.		613-119287, 237386, 391.		<b>MISSING RECEIVED</b>			
245-893556, 627, 818, 850.		488-451942, 960.		622-584782-783.		14-246310.		28-96053-060.	
246-765395.		499-9141.		658-750373-375.		107-182833-834.		164-45536, 132845-850.	
265-263844, 850.		508-421878-879.		697-595704, 748, 784, 818.		110-41811-820.		211-565807-810, 660608-610.	
277-294536, 551-552, 557.		525-704717.		B-752-1502, 1516, 1607.		116-37293.		488-549686.	
292-88665, 852387-390, 504-505.		527-781851-853, 856-859.		819-512218, 226, 229.		173-524784-786.		567-935373-374.	
309-954419-420, 341-284201.		552-95988.		848-660092.		488-549686.		569-590100.	
345-273751, 762959, 763013, 020.		554-931829, 832-840, 857.		850-746476-477.		558-71571-71625.		<b>PREVIOUSLY LISTED</b>	
		567-935422.		874-643880.		658-193973, 975.		<b>VOID—NOT VOID</b>	
		581-924249.		889-774513, 518-519.		702-162458.		190-5237.	
		583-4563.		950-775251-252.		774-766488-490.			

## OUR RESEARCH BEGINS TO PAY BIG

(Continued from page 243)

reporting members combined. Corresponding monthly percentages, obtained by dividing the average number of hours per man, each month, by 160 are presented graphically in the chart at the bottom of the page.

TABLE II

Per Cent of Full-Time Employed

	Inside Wiremen	Linemen	All Reporting Members
1931	46.2%		48.5%
1932	31.4%	78.4%	38.4%
1933	26.8%	88.6%	42.8%
1934	34.9%	90.3%	50.2%
1935	46.8%	96.7%	65.1%

On studying Table II we learn that inside wiremen were employed about 46 per cent of full-time in the early depression year, 1931. With the almost complete cessation of building in the following years, employment for this group of our members fell to a low average of less than 27 per cent, for 1933. With the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act in the summer of that year, conditions gradually began to improve. The figure for 1935 shows that inside wiremen worked 47 per cent of full-time, or about the same as in the first year for which we have statistics.

The International Office greatly regrets that we can not compare these figures with corresponding employment data for 1928 and 1929. Although inside wiremen probably did not work 100 per cent of full-time in even the best years (since building trades workers are rarely employed the whole year round), still we do know that they averaged a great many more hours of work than they did in 1935 and in addition received a higher hourly wage rate than they now receive.

Linemen probably were less hard hit than the building trades workers as far as their average number of hours of employment is concerned. According to figures published by the electric power and light industry itself, the real drop in employment in the industry came in 1932—a year earlier than it came in the construction industry. Since 1932 employment among our members in the power and light industry has steadily improved. Unfortunately their hourly wage rate has improved at only a slow pace, and their average annual income, as we have seen in Diagram III, is still considerably below what it should be.

The increase of employment of line-

men from an average of 90 per cent of "full-time employment" in 1934 to an average of nearly 97 per cent in 1935 is due to a return to a longer working week on the part of utility companies since the collapse of the NRA rather than to an increase in the number of linemen employed. We reach this conclusion because of the fact that the total number of hours reported to the research department by linemen in 1935 was 16 per cent greater than in 1934, while the number of linemen making the reports to us was only 8 per cent greater in 1935 than in 1934.

The combined work data for all reporting members of the Brotherhood indicate that employment dropped from an average of 48 per cent in 1931 to 38 per cent in 1932 (See Table II). Since February of 1933 conditions have slowly been improving. The average for the I. B. E. W. as a whole, including all classes of members, stood at 65 per cent employment in 1935, the highest of any time since we have started to keep work statistics. We hope our membership will continue to show improvement in employment conditions in 1936 and the years to come.

## MOVING FINGER WRITES HAZARDS RECORD

(Continued from page 244)

	Inside Linemen Men Misc. Total			
Falls (fractures, breaks)	9	11		20
Burns (explosions, etc.)	6	2		8
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	5	27	6	38
Tuberculosis	4	24	1	29
Pneumonia	4	24	2	30
Total				151

	1931 Inside Linemen Men Misc. Total			
Electrocution	11	6		17
Falls (fractures, breaks)	5	5		10
Burns (explosions, etc.)	1			1
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	4	11	3	18
Tuberculosis	8	20	4	32
Pneumonia	9	27	4	40
Total				118

## THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. **\$1.50**

	1932 Outside Inside Men* Men Misc. Total			
Electrocution	12	5	1	18
Falls (fractures, breaks)	7	12	1	20
Burns (explosions, etc.)	4		2	6
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	5			5
Tuberculosis	7	10	2	19
Pneumonia	5	17	3	25
Total				103

	1933 Outside Inside Men* Men Misc. Total			
Electrocution	9	4	1	14
Falls (fractures, breaks)	3	7		10
Burns (explosions, etc.)			2	2
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)				
Tuberculosis	7	14		21
Pneumonia	7	26		33
Total				80

	1934 Outside Inside Men* Men Misc. Total			
Electrocution	15	2	2	19
Falls (fractures, breaks)	6	9	1	16
Burns (explosions, etc.)	1	1	2	4
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	2	9	1	12
Tuberculosis	8	21		29
Pneumonia	6	21	4	31
Total				111

	1935 Outside Inside Men* Men Misc. Total			
Electrocution	14	1		15
Falls (fractures, breaks)	6	9		15
Burns (explosions, etc.)	1	1		2
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	1			1
Tuberculosis	2	16	1	19
Pneumonia	8	33	5	46
Total				98

\*Instead of the category linemen, outside men is used, which is slightly more inclusive.  
†Includes railroad workers, cablesplitters, etc.

## REPORTERS BACK LINEMAN'S STRIKE

Among the many labor organizations voting support to L. U. No. 585 in its strike against the El Paso Electric Company, was the El Paso chapter of the Newspaper Guild.



# ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

*Looks like there is a family squabble in the home of Sleepy Steve which is exploding via this page! Remember S. S.'s last opus dedicated to his missus at spring cleaning time? Now the verse below looks like a snappy comeback. The Woman's Work editor tried to claim it—she read down as far as "a clout in the lug"—and gave it back. So, here 'tis:*

## A Modern Nursery Rhyme

Oh, hush thee, my baby!  
Do not bewail  
'Cause Daddy won't read you  
A Grimm's fairy tale.

Your Daddy's too busy  
Practicing putts.  
All of these golfing guys  
Act kinda nuts.

It's no use to coax him,  
No use to tease,  
For golf's not a game, child;  
Golf's a disease.

He's now mashie-pitching,  
Wild as a hawk.  
If he breaks a window,  
He'll hear me squawk.

If he nicks the book-case,  
Or cuts the rug,  
Then Mamma will hand him  
A clout in the lug.

So hush thee, my baby,  
'Til dishes are done;  
Then I'll read a story.  
Won't that be fun?

SLEEPY STEVE'S MISSUS.

\* \* \*

## Cheer Up, Brothers!

Cheer up, Brothers, pay your dues!  
Get your wife that pair of shoes!  
It's in the bag, we just can't lose—  
Coming this November.  
(Lucky thing we can't remember  
Ballyhoo of other years.)

"Work for all," says Harold Ickes.  
Come on, Silvey, make more hickeys!  
No more beer—we'll drink gin rickeys!  
After next November.  
Double time for every member—  
Now, let's give three rousing cheers!

If perchance the G. O. P.  
Should the next incumbents be,  
They'll have jobs for you and me.  
Jobs by next November,  
Like the days you all remember,  
For they've promised it—the dears!

When you vote, just vote her straight,  
Matters not which candidate  
Steers the golden Ship of State  
After next November.  
(Lucky thing we can't remember  
Things they did in other years.)

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
L. U. No. 124.

## The Speeder-Upper

Bill Cogan got a job last week, and was he happy? But Bill hasn't moved so fast since he was on ship work during the war.

"Huh?"

Now listen. Bill was working in a dimly lighted boiler room and found a corner that was absolutely dark. Talk about "a blind Ethiopian in a dark cellar looking for a black hat that never was there"—it was blacker than that. And Bill, using the touch system, located a pile of burlap bags and sat down for a little rest, right on the trigger of a pneumatic riveting gun. Br-rup-up!

ARNOLD FOX,

L. U. No. 3.

\* \* \*

## Goldberg Had the Laugh

I wish to relate a good laugh on my B. A. partner, Nat Goldberg. When we were partners as B. A.'s on L. U. No. 261, fixtures and fitters, a few years ago, we were strolling along Grand Street near the Bowery, in search of members of No. 261, particularly, one whose name was Harry Levy, when Goldberg noticed what he thought was the familiar figure of Levy, and he quickened his steps, and came up to the man. Goldberg slapped him on the back very heartily, and to his amazement and confusion he saw that he had greeted the wrong man, and an utter stranger.

"Oh," said Goldberg, "I beg your pardon. I thought you were an old friend of mine, named Harry Levy."

The stranger recovered his wind, and replied, with considerable heat, "And supposing I was Levy, do you have to hit me so hard?"

"What do you care how hard I hit Levy?" retorted Goldberg.

M. J. BUTLER,

L. U. No. 3, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## One Out of the "Tool Kit"

"It's peculiar how the law is applied to some people these days," said Jack Donovan in a fit of despondency, inviting an argument. "The foreigners seem to get away with most anything. Last night, I observed a Big Palooka hold up a car with one headlight burning, saying:

"'Hey youse, don't cha see that you've only got one light afflickerin'! What's the tall idea?"

"From the driver's seat came an immediate response, 'By yumpin yimminy, officer, I ban see jüst as gott vitt vone lite as I can vitt two!' And proceeded on his way with no further remonstrations.

"I see," continued Jack in a conversational mood, "That O'Connor has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor as commissioner of bottled goods."

"Yeah!" answers a disinterested third party. "I can see jüst as gott vitt vone lite as I can vitt two!"

WILLIAM E. HANSON,

L. U. No. 103, Boston.

P. S. Sleepy Steve, sure is a humdinger,  
His minced words oft do linger;  
His etchings too, are very good,  
How about farming out a couple of us  
guys to Hollywood?

## Harmless Herbert

With his paunch and jowls a-quiver,  
With his limbs and voice a-shiver,  
Poor old Harmless Herbert rages back and forth across the land,  
Telling all who'll pay attention,  
That we're headed for detention,  
In a reign of Reds and Bolsheviks egged on by Stalin's band.

Then he sheds large tears a-plenty,  
As he tells us more than twenty  
Ways we've wasted all our substance till our credit we have shot.

How we should have re-elected,  
The big boob that we rejected,  
And we'd now be sitting pretty with a hen in every pot.

But we all remember clearly  
How we paid and paid quite dearly,  
For two cars in every family and a fowl in every pen.

But the worker and the farmer suffered bitter disappointment,  
For the sheriff took the autos and the banker ate the hen.

We have listened to his brayings,  
To his wit, his funny sayings,  
For his humor and his wise-cracks as we simulated glee,  
But with all of our attention,  
We have never heard him mention,  
How he chased the Bonus Army out of Washington, D. C.

He has raved at unemployment and the burden of relief,  
He has told us how bureaucracy has filled the land with grief;  
He has spouted regimentation and the communistic threat,  
But what he does his thinking with, he's never told us yet.

LON LAWTON,  
L. U. No. 125,  
Bonneville, Oreg.

\* \* \*

## Unconstitutional

Nine wise old sages scan laws of past ages  
And commence to interpret 'em with skill;  
The legal wizards know how to set laws a-glow,\*

To reverse people's wish, nullify their will.

We search for a phrase to properly praise  
Such superior mental resources;  
'Twould be grand, I'll bet, should the magic men get

Full control of the elements' forces!

Floods, hurricanes 'n storms shall be checked by reforms,

Since it's illegal to destroy and kill;  
Tornadoes shall abate, volcanoes—deflate,  
Not daring to defy the tribunal's will!  
Should lightning dare to strike with its fierce force,

An injunction shall stop it at the source!

ABE GLICK, L. U. No. 3.

\* Poetic language meaning set fire to 'em and burn 'em to ashes.



# *Two Ways of Operating a Union*

**FROM THE TOP:** by a boss, who makes all decisions, and who regiments millions into a struggling herd.

**FROM THE BOTTOM:** by thousands of thinking members who co-operate with each other, develop policies, put them into effect, and delegate powers to a central managerial office of trained leaders.

## **WHICH TYPE DO YOU WANT?**

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been traditionally a union of the second type.

The International Office is an office of service—not a dictatorship.

It seeks to provide local unions with tested experience, pooled information, invaluable plans, important data, and driving force.

## **EVERY MEMBER IS IMPORTANT**

Every member has a part to play. What can you do to advance the organization?

1. Read your official Journal each month.
2. Send in your weekly research report to your local union office.
3. Write for the Journal on any practical, outstanding subject.
4. Attend weekly meetings.
5. Think.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is a great organization. Developing along its traditional lines, it will become greater.

*It Depends Upon You, Mr. Union Man*